CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,265—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1901. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th June
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	3rd Aug
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th ,,
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W.A. Wheler	31st ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	1st July, 1901.

a Single class to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	3rd June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,163	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st June, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,357	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,232	Bouis	4th July, 1901.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about 26th June, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. PO	2,800	G. Rapallo	15th June, 1901
,, SINGAPORE	3,800	A. Dodero	15th July, 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets.	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th June, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to;—MANAGER, V. C. Works Ran ghat, Bengal (B.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. **O T B**

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY,

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR,

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

TREACHER AND CO'S SUPERIOR CLARET WINES.

DESSERT WINES.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. Per doz.	Pts. as.
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	29 0	16 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	36 0	19 0
BREAKFAST WINES.		
COTES ST. EULALIE	10 0	6 0
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	13 8	7 0
DINNER WINES.		
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full bodied, of high character and flavour"	16 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	23 8	12 8
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	19 0	10 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0
Imperial	,,	4	0
Star	,,	3	0
Aromatic	,,	2	12
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	,,	2	8
Extra	,,	2	12

		Rs.	a
India	per 100	2	8
Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Extra popular	,,	1	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,

75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF
CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,

36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.

		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12

SMALL SIZES,

		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
FINE	,,	2	4
PRINCESS	,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years, per month. Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0
HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—			
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands... Rs. 30
,, ,, Uprights... ,, 25
Revolving Piano Stool ... ,, 18
Woollen Cover ... Rs. 15-0
Set of Insulators ... ,, 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS. MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY given by us to Mr. JAMES PEARSON (who has gone on leave to England) is hereby CANCELLED.

MACBETH BROS. and Co.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive Tenders up to 1 o'clock (gun-fire) on MONDAY, the first day of July, 1901, for the RIGHT to enter into an agreement for a BUILDING LEASE for a term of 99 years at rents to be mentioned in the tender of either the whole of the triangular plot of vacant land South of the Crawford Market, Esplanade, Bombay, and lying between Hornby Road on the West and Paltan Road on the East and bounded on the North by a proposed new road 40 feet wide on the South side of the Market, as shown on Plan No. 771 or either of the plots proposed to be made out of the said whole plot and distinguished by the Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, as shown on Plan No. 772, deposited in the office of the Board. The area of the whole plot measures about 7,627 square yards, the area of the proposed Plot No. 1 on Plan No. 772, measures about 4,010 square yards and the area of the proposed Plot No. 2 on Plan No. 772, measures about 3,231 square yards.

The conditions on which such tenders are to be made can be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Board.

The Tender must state the rate per square yard which the Tenderer is prepared to pay for (a) the whole area or for (b) either of the Plots No. 1 or No. 2, such payment to be made in the form of ground rent at a uniform rate for the period of the Lease (99 years) equivalent to the tendered rate calculated at 4 per cent. compound interest, e.g., a rate of Rs. 50 per square yard represents at 4 per cent. per annum an uniform rent of nearly Rs. 2-1-0 per square yard for the entire period of the lease for 99 years. The tender must also state the minimum cost of the buildings to be erected and the purposes for which such buildings are intended.

It is to be understood that not more than 3-4th of the land will be allowed to be built upon if Plot 1 or Plot 2 should be taken separately, and that not more than 2-3rd of the land will be allowed to be built upon if the whole plot is taken.

By order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE.
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 1st June 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
FOR EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Climate excellent all the year round.
For particulars concerning Boys apply to
THE Rev. J. REDMAN, C.M.S.,
Chaplain,
Silver Oaks, Panchgani.
Concerning Girls, Apply to
Miss KIMMINS,
The Knoll, Panchgani.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

'Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm.
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO,

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS," "BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"EL ALIENTOS."

The Genuine Articles Very Choice,

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

BRINSMEAD PIANO FOR SALE.—Upright Grand PIANO by John Brinsmead and Sons, London, the Property of Capt. Barclay, now in South Africa. Rs. 700. On view at MARCKS & Co., Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.—AERATED LIMETTA JUICE (Rs. 1-0 doz.) Iced and placed in one of our Peg coolers Rs. 3, each, will keep cold all night,—KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! UMBRELLAS!!! Superior English make for Ladies and Gents, useful alike in Sun or Rain, from Rs. 1-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

WANTED by the Bandra Municipality an OVERSEER or S. C. E. to take charge of Public Works, Road Repairs and House Inspection. The appointment is a permanent one. Salary Rs 60 per mensem. Apply to the SECRETARY, Bandra Municipality.

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of the Admiralty House, at Middle Colaba, BOMANJI E. MORRIS, No. 18 Chunam Kiln Road, Grant Road.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

MONEY advanced up to Rs. 10,00,000. SEVERAL VALUABLE PROPERTIES for SALE in Bombay, Bandora, Lanauli, Matheran and along line of Railway. E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS, (Boys and Girls) will RE-OPEN, on TUESDAY, June 4. For terms of admission apply to the HEAD-MASTER, or to the Sister-in-charge.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable. A piece 7 yards by 54 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9. Medow Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CINEMATOGRAPH at home: with the introduction of Kinora one can enjoy scenes of moving pictures in his chair at Rs. 60. Full particulars from BABAJEE SAKHARAM and Co., opposite G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 21 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited. Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 28 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chunam Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE, VICTORIA, DOG-CART, HORSES, ETC.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd Inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, French-polished bedroom furniture, light victoria by Stephens, dog-cart by Dykes of Calcutta, both in good order, powerful one bay waler and one Arab horse and one black waler mare all going in harness, sets of harnesses, gent's saddle complete, wearing apparel, etc., the property of the late G. K. HEINRICHS, Esq.

The above is on view.

N.B.—The carriages, horses, and saddlery will be sold at 2 p.m.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd Inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 cottage piano, 2 large and small show cases,
1 Chubb's fire-proof safe on stand.
1 Milner's fire-proof safe on stand.
1 Foolscap Neo Cyclostyle fitted up with rubber rollers in metallic box.
19 new black felt hats.
A lot of ninety-one new chairs, made to order.
A lot of wines consisting of Vermouth, light breakfast claret, champagne, Holland Gin, Macon, Barsac chablis, Angoostra and Medicinal bitters etc.
On account of the concerned ex s.s. Parramatta—
28 Boxes Gilbert Franklin's Invalid Spanish Port Wine,
29 Boxes Stephen Walters' Choice Spanish Port Wine.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. White, ex s.s. Clan Ferguson—
J. F. W. 3127—1 cask earthenware, consisting of dinner and tea sets, &c.
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. William Smart, consisting of old furniture, copper utensils, wearing apparel, books, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

On account and risk of indentor—
2 new Victoria racer bicycles.
Also a few second-hand and new bicycles.
1 light visavis.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 strong-built circular brougham.
1 „ office shigram.
1 Bay Waler 16 hands going in single and double harness the property of a Parsee gentleman.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF RAIN-WATER HEADS AND PIPES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th Inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria and Prince's Docks Warehouses, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Moosaji Ebramji Vapani—

Ex s.s. Britannia and Bohemia.

M E V—400 rain-water heads 3 and 4 inches.
2281 rain-water pipes.
A deposit of 21 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Lansdowne House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome substantial teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Davjee Canjee, Roberts. &c., platedware crockery and glassware, cottage piano by Rose & Co., English revolving top office table with desk for typewriter, singing canaries, army and navy ice box with refrigerator, ladie's bicycle, English iron safe on stand by Jones Brothers, Hink's lamps, pictures, etc., the property of EDWARD THOMAS, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

FOR SALE.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, Theodolite by Street, 6 inch transit in good order, one 14 inch dumpy level by Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld., &c. &c.

Also Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, 48 volumes and other books.

May be seen at Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, Marine Street, to whom offers should be submitted.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, by order of Marwadi Kisonlal Jaynarayan, and on account and risk of Mr. Ravagar Coopergar.

In the Jetha of Mahadhavdass Premji—
M G-D—100 full-pressed bales Dhamangaon machine ginned cotton (fine).
At the Colaba Press Company's Godown—
M G-D—100 full-pressed bales Dhamangaon machine-ginned cotton (fine).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Bungalow," Prince's Dock, Bombay, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood and mahogany plain and carved household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Mackenzie, &c., rich glass and crockery ware, Dresden, China, and Indian drawing-room and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian rugs, carpets, China cane chairs, bamboo stands, aneroid, an assortment of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, China flower vases, stands, garden tools, grey Arab horse, one strong second-hand victoria, &c., &c., the property of Captain J. HAND, Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASSWARE AND CIGARS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Apollo Bunder Warehouse, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder Warehouse on account of the concerned—

O & Co—1 case cigars.
2177—110-23 = 5 cases glassware.
3176—1-9 = 9 „ „
J M P—55 1 „ „
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1901.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO BANDMASTERS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF BAND INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. S. Rose and Co., the Agents of the Military Band of the XII Bombay Infantry, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, the band instruments and Music of the said regiment comprising Ebonite and cocawood clarionets, Euphonium, tenor and bass trombones, French horns trumpets, side drums, triangle, cymbal, besides Boosey's Journal in bound books and Kneller Hall March Journal from 1873 to 1899.

Each instrument will be sold singly to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

The above will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1901. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND OLD MILL MACHINERY PARTS: C. I. Pulleys, Valves, Chain, Blocks, Steam Gauges, Scales, Weights, Grinding Machine, Fillets L. Beltinge, C. Hoses, Packing, &c.

Re Estate of the Late Hussonally Mahomedally Bamboat.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Interim Receiver in suit No. 8 of 1901, Pirojshaw Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy vs. Bai Manbai, widow and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 5th and 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m., each day, at No. 117, Baba Dhaboo Street Shop. Phool Gully and at Ripon Road, Muddanpura godown, near the stables the following property, consisting of steam gauges C. I. Valves, drum and rim pulleys, fly wheels shaftings, weighing machines, weights, chain and pulley blocks, sewing machine, small lathe, flyers, collars, springs, cap bars, rollers and spindles, level-cogged and pinion wheels, C. I. brackets, loom and card chains bolts, nuts, washers, screws, rivets, electric wire, spanners, hinges, iron steps, saws, garden shears, old rubber leather belting canvas hoses, packing fillets, ropes iron and castings boiler flue, trolly wheels, powras, pipes, wooden skewers, lanterns, empty boxes and tins, wretched braces, screw press, grinding machine, reel-frames, card-tops and jelly card-boards, tin rolls, iron doors, &c.

Sale will begin on the 5th instant, at No. 117, Baba Dhaboo Street Shop.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1901.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide to the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR,
50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
„ SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 3	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	[illegible] 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. }
JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
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CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
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LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,

Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.

Cawnpore,
Colombo.
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,

Kandy,
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe-custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 50 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	18 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

What's the matter with your

CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 8

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 3-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... As. 8 per line
Second do .... „ 4
Third do .... „ 3

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

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NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 263 OF 1899.

FORBES, FORBES and COMPANY, LIMITED...Plaintiffs.

vs.

NYAMUTBAI, widow of ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY, TYABJI ALIBHOY, ABDUL-HOOSEIN ALIBHOY, and MAHOMED BHOY ALIBHOY, AMANBAI ALIBHOY, and VAZEERABAI ALIBHOY, all minors by their guardian-ad-litem ABDOOL HOOSEIN ALIBHOY, being respectively the widow and children and the heirs of the said ALIBHOY MOOLA HASSONALLY and his legal representatives, MOTAMARY NARAYENRAO, and NOOROODIN EBRAHIM .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of July, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Forbes, Forbes and Company Limited, in priority to any charge the 7th Defendant Motamary Narayenrao may have upon the title, deeds and property in respect of any decree whatsoever, and of the first six Defendants, viz.—Nyamatbai Tyabji Alibhoy, Abdool Hoosein Alibhoy, Mahomedbhoy Alibhoy, Amanbai Alibhoy, and Vazeerabai Alibhoy, respectively or of any one or more of them, in all that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 197 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, being held on Fazendari tenure and of which Vallabdas Bhugwandas is or was the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and chawl and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Bhajipala Lane or Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, all of which premises are bounded as follows;—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Purmanandas Jeewandas deceased, on or towards the West partly by property formerly owned or occupied by the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally deceased, partly by property belonging to the Juma Musjid, and partly by property lately belonging to Edulji Rustomji Sonawalla but now to Tajbhoy Mithaiwala, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said Bhajipala Street aforesaid, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 702, and Street Nos. 12-14, and are now in the possession of William Garrod Mayhew, Esq. Receiver appointed in the above suit pursuant to the Decree herein dated the 25th day of September, 1899, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Alibhoy Moola Hassonally and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay—Dated this 13th day of April, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A HEAD MASTER for the BAHADUR-KHANJI HIGH SCHOOL, Junagadh. A Graduate in Arts with teaching experience of ten years or more preferred.

Applications stating terms with testimonials should reach the CHIEF DIWAN, Junagadh, before 10th June, 1901.

WANTED,

SURVEYORS, who must be skilled and reliable levellers; pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem; employment anywhere in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).

DRAFTSMEN AND ESTIMATORS, pay ranging from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per mensem.

CLERKS AND TYPISTS, applicants who have passed the Government Educational test will be preferred; pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

In each case the pay will be decided upon the qualification of the candidate.

Travelling Allowance will be granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Surveyors will be granted travelling allowance when joining.

The appointments may last for 3 or 4 months.

Applications, accompanied by certificates, should be sent before the 5th June to the

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
on Special Duty,
Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application. Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1257 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,235
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	47
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	32

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil Nil	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Nil	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs30	340
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,835xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	412 1-2
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	335
Coorla Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	220
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	200
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	105
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.8	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	145
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,870
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,700
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	57 1-2
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	
Morarji Gocooldass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,250
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	16.
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50. 500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	85
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	210
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	00
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs15	520 xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	455 1-2
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	11,750	100	100	dv Rs10	2.5
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6 650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,700
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	51
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	800	500	500	N	825
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	140
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	53
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	51
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
Kemp & Co.	14,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	1500	500	300	0	133
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	110
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	83
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	460
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000		2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs 40	890
Thacker & Co.	1,600	100		dvd Rs 80	
Telephone Co.	20	251		1	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	—	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	8 pr. ct.	645
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4½ pr. ct.	445

ANNOUNCEMENTS appear from time to time prohibiting the circulation in India of certain Arabic papers published in Turkey or Egypt. The latest paper put on the list is the "Fathal Basayyir."

CANDIDATES going up for the Trinity College Musical Examinations may be interested to know that Dr. W. Creser does not come out to India as examiner this year. His place will be taken by Mr. George Saunders, who comes out shortly.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. J. T. Griffith, I. C. S., of the Central Provinces Commission. Mr. Griffith joined the Commission at the beginning of last December, and has fallen a victim to enteric within six months of his arrival in India. He died at Seoni on the 27th of May.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 31.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 3-16	= plus 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	= unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	= do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 5-16	= do.
Bar Silver in London	27 7-16	= —1-16
„ New York	59 7-8	= unchg'd.
Exchange on London at Paris	25 19 1-2	= do.
Do. New York	4·88 1-4	= do.
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent	= do.
Do. Short London Bills	3 5-8 do.	= do.
Do. Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 do.	= do.

Amount paid into Bank of England £125,000.

Extra Council bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Silver to Bombay £50,000.

In New York—

2 days Receipts at the Port	19,000	bales.
„ „ last year	7,800	„
„ Exports to Great Britain	nil	„
„ „ Continent	20,000	
Mid.-Uplands	8 1-4	unchanged.
Futures, month of Aug.	7·33	
Do. Do. Dec.	7·05	plus 3
	Bales.	
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	57,000	
„ Exports to Great Britain	17,000	
„ „ Continent	31,000	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	430,000	
Do. at Interior Ports	370,000	

WASHINGTON, MAY 31.

Agricultural Revenue report states that the condition of the crop in 11 cotton states is 81·5 per cent.

27,532,000 acres have been planted increase 2,110,000 acres.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Rapeseed Brown, 37 3-4 = plus 6d. July-August Hamburg sellers.

Tone firm.

Linseed 48 1-4 (?) May June Amsterdam business done.

Tone quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 31st May 1901.

Cotton	9,743	bales.
Wheat	8,178	cwts.
Linseed	10,095	„
Rapeseed	10,469	„
Gingellyseed	792	„
Poppyseed	7,284	„
Groundnuts	432	„
Castorseed	2,405	„
Rice	22,066	„
Myrabollams	4,088	„

The following are the latest returns published:—

23rd May.—RUPEE PAPER ENFACEMENTS.

	Rs.
Enforced from India	1,46,100
Deducted on London Register	22,04,800
Total held in Europe	21,55,80,834

28th May.—CASH BALANCES IN RESERVE TREASURIES.

	Rs.
Bombay	1,33,71,166
Calcutta	2,17,11,687
Madras	1,00,14,193
Total	4,50,97,046

EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

But few transactions are reported in this market to-day and all quotations are unchanged:

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32d.
„ Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
„ Francs	170
30 days' sight Hongkong	145 1-4
„ Shanghai	198 1-4
„ Japan	147 1-2
	Rs.
English bar silver ready	74-6
Do. forward	74-2
English bar gold ready	24-1-6
Mint gold ready	23-10

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has remained unchanged for the whole day with very little business passing at the following rates:

94 15-16 .... for cash.
95 1-16 .... 1st July settlement.

SHARES.

This market has been closed owing to the death of a certificated broker.

FRIEGHT.

The market is steady. Business is reported for Antwerp late June at 14s. 6d. measurement and a small lot has been done for Hamburg June at 14s. 6d. For July sellers are asking 14s. Antwerp Dunkirk and Havre, and 14s. 6d. for Hamburg. For August business was done at 14s. Dunkirk. A steamer has been fixed for two ports at 14s. June, but particulars have not transpired.

COTTON.

The market is very quiet with all quotations practically unchanged. Some fair lines are reported to have been sold this afternoon, chiefly to Japan shippers. From Europe there is no inquiry, and local mills have bought sparingly.

SEEDS.

A moderate business is reported at previous quotations. The tone of the market remains quiet but steady.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 1-4 ex.	= plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	= unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	= do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 5-16	= do.
Bar Silver in London	27 1-2	= plus 1-16
„ New York	59 7-8	= unchg'd.
Exchange on London at Paris	25 19	= —1-2
„ New York	4·88 1-4	= unchg'd.
Discount, Bank of England	4 p. cent.	= do.
„ Short London Bills	3 5-8 „	= do.
„ Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 „	= do.

Payment into Bank of England £100,000.

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	9,000	bales
Do. last year	1,100	„
Exports to Great Britain	5,000	„
Do. to Continent	8,000	„
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4	unchanged.
Futures month of Sept.	7·13	„
Do. do. Dec.	7·08	= plus 3

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th May as compared with the statement of 21st May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 21. Rs.	A.	P.	May 28. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0	1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,54,79,461	1	3	1,56,01,124	11	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6,22,04,970	11	2	6,23,38,701	3	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,19,965	3	2	2,39,153	0	5
Sundries	20,72,631	12	3	21,26,896	10	4
Rs.	11,02,77,058	11	10	11,06,55,878	9	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	59,27,486	0	0	57,41,874	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	73,06,856	0	0	72,90,371	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,22,86,103	4	7	2,98,80,416	0	10
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,90,86,476	5	2	1,91,15,530	7	0
Bills discounted, &c.	1,95,51,662	11	3	1,90,89,924	11	0
Balances with other Banks	14,37,181	2	7	15,04,234	12	2
Bullion	2,458	3	11	2,368	3	11
Dead Stock	16,11,599	14	8	16,13,200	14	9
Stamps	13,823	7	4	13,502	10	5
Sundries	8,77,861	12	7	8,56,637	14	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	97,98,887	2	1	1,26,35,464	0	4
Do. at Branches	1,23,77,682	11	8	1,25,12,353	15	0
Rs.	11,02,77,058	11	10	11,06,55,878	9	8

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	6,79,821	Dec.
Do. at Branches	8,51,484	Inc.
Other Deposits	1,33,734	Inc.
Post Bills	19,158	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,01,097	Dec.
Loans	24,05,687	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	29,054	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	61,738	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	28,36,597	Inc.
Cash at Branches	1,34,671	Inc.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN F. L. SPROTT, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd June.

1. There will be a meeting of Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 2 Company at Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Tuesday the 4th instant, at 9 p.m., and Lecture for the Recruits at the same time.

2. Leave of absence for three months, from this date, is granted to Gunner C. H. Ashton.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 0-10a., 11-47a. Low water, 5-4m. 6-3a.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch. Statement for May 1901. Daily average attendance 222, admissions 2,447. Prevailing diseases, fevers and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, etc., per extra s. s. Umlazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day and to-morrow the 3rd and 4th instant, respectively.

DEPARTURES BY THE MAIL STEAMER.—Among the passengers who left Bombay on Saturday by the P. and O. Mail steamer Arabia were Col. D. Robertson, Resident of Mysore; Brigadier, General Ventris, Commanding the Poona Division; Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. R. A. Lamb; Mr. H. E. Proctor, and Mr. Trevithick, Superintendent Loco Department, G. I. P. Railway.

THEFT IN TRAMWAY COMPANY'S STABLES.—One Badal Bakirdi, employed in the Tramway Company and residing at the Company's stables at Colaba, has reported to the Police that on going to his room about two o'clock on Friday afternoon, he found that his box had been forced open, and Rs. 400 in cash and two gold mohurs had been stolen. The Police are making inquiries into the matter.

SUICIDE AND SUFFERING.—A Coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Bandoo Narayan, a Hindu, aged twenty-two years. The deceased had been ailing for some time past and was in consequence much depressed. On Saturday he was found in a house at Null bazar unconscious and breathing heavily. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had been suffering from opium poisoning. He died later on. A verdict of suicide was returned.

FATALITY ON A STEAMER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Shripad Vithu, a dock labourer, aged 11. Last Monday the deceased was working with a gang of labourers on the s. s. Lord Kelvin, lying in the Prince's Dock. While going on the deck by a steep iron ladder, the deceased lost his hold, and fell from a height of ten feet in the hold of the ship. He became unconscious, and was removed to the Goculdas Hospital. There were no external marks of injury on his body. He was detained in the Hospital for treatment, where he died yesterday. Medical evidence showed that death was due to cerebral hœmorrhage. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RUN OVER BY A TRAM CAR.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Sonapur, regarding the death of Manmohundas Damodardas. The deceased was a clerk in the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, and was 60 years old. On the morning of the 21st May last the deceased was travelling on a tram car from Pydhownie to the Fort. When the car came in front of Marcks and Co.'s establishment he shouted to the driver to stop. The conductor rang the bell, and as the driver was about to put his brake on, the deceased tried to jump down and fell on the road. The car passed over his left foot. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE ALL INDIA MEMORIAL.

THE Government of India have been pleased to authorise the issue, at par of transfer receipts, by any District Treasury, for the remittance of subscriptions to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, to the Executive Committee at Calcutta, either by local Branches or by individual subscribers. Subscriptions continue to be received from all quarters and within the last few days the Executive Committee have received Rs. 10,000 from the Jaisalmer Council, Rs. 7,000 from the Raja of Suket, Punjab, Rs. 6,000 from the Rana Saheb of Porebunder, Rs. 5,000 from Sir H. Seymour King, Rs. 1,000 from the Maharajah of Bijawar, Bundelkhand, Rs. 500 each from Messrs. Parry and Co., Madras, the Chief of Ramdurg State and Rao Man Sing of Marwar, Rs. 450 from Mr. A. J. York, Madras, and Rs. 200 from the Feudatory Chief of Kawardha, Central Provinces. The Northampton Regiment have contributed Rs. 332 and the 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 300. The Howrah District Committee have raised about Rs. 4,400 and a first instalment of Rs. 200 has been forwarded by Kumar Probhat Chandra Barna, Jauripur, Assam, from ryots and others on his estate. The Committee require about 15 lakhs to complete the half crore which, it is estimated will be required to erect a suitable memorial, and they have every hope of obtaining it.

R. I. M. NOTIFICATIONS.

May 18.—Assistant Engineer E. S. Macpherson proceeded on 6 months' leave (M.C.) out of India.

May 20.—Commander R. W. W. Gordon, R.I.M.S. Lawrence, has been appointed to Command R.I.M.S. Dalhousie *vice* Commander A. J. Rifford transferred to R. I. M. S. Hardinge.

Lieutenant C. Gardner, R.I.M.S. Hardinge to R. I. M. S. Dalhousie.

Lieutenant D. Goldsmith, R. I. M. S., Dalhousie to R. I. M. S. Hardinge.

Sub-Lieutenant C. L. Campbell, R. I. M. S., Lawrence to Dalhousie.

Lieutenant H. Salmond, R.I.M.S Mayo to Dalhousie.

Engineer E. Tucker, Hardinge to Dalhousie.

Engineer A. McDonald, Dalhousie to China.

Assistant Engineer G. S. Greenish, Investigator to Dalhousie.

Assistant Engineer T. B. Newton, Hardinge to Dalhousie.

Assistant Engineer B. L. Bribner, Dalhousie to Hardinge.

May 25.—Captain W. Chandler, R. I. M., Assistant Director proceeded on 12 months' leave.

May 25.—Captain H. Black, R. I. M., assumed charge as offg. Assistant Director, R. I. M.

May 27.—Engineer J. H. Nuth, Clive to Hardinge.

May 28.—Assistant Engineer G. W. Godden, Lawrence to Hardinge.

May 28.—Lieut. B. C. Marsh, Dalhousie to Hardinge.

May 29.—Assistant Engineer A. H. M. Bolton returned from leave and joined Lawrence.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	4	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	15	7	37
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	5	40
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	22	18	137
Same date last year	32	26	155

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	3	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	11	5	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	2	1	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	19
Total	22	17	132
Total plague deaths to date	96,093	80,288	
Same date last year	22	13	172

GENERAL GASELEE, we understand, will still remain in command of the China Expeditionary Force after the reductions are made.

GOVERNMENT TREASURY BALANCES.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You have published in your issue of to-day the counter-memorial to that of the Broker's Association sent by Messrs. Merwanji and Sons to Sir Edward Law. Therein they state "our firm gets the largest share of Government Paper business from Exchange and Presidency Banks, but we are not members of the Association." Is it true? The firm of Merwanji and Sons is a recent off-shoot of the year 1900 of Messrs. Merwanji and Byramji. Both the seniors had joined the Native Stock Exchange about a generation ago, when none of the partners of Merwanji and Sons were born. They were among its most active members who worked with zeal and intelligence to raise the prestige of the Association with the Public and the Banks. It was owing to them in co-operation with others that the Banks recognize no native brokers outside the members of the Native Stock Exchange. As a member of the Stock Exchange and at the invitation of its Committee the late Mr. Merwanji gave his evidence before the Parliamentary Currency Committee. Both the worthy seniors died within 24 months of each other. On their death the firm of Messrs. Merwanji and Byramji split into two. The one designated itself as Merwanji and Sons and the other Jehangir Byramji and Co. On the death of Byramji his son applied to the Stock Exchange to transfer his father's membership to him. On the death of Merwanji the Stock Exchange received the following application from Messrs. Merwanji and Sons.

Bombay 9th May, 1900.

The Secretary, Brokers' Association.

Dear Sir,—We beg to send herewith Rs. 12 our subscription to the Brokers' Hall for 1899 and 1900. We shall thank you to send us a fresh card in name of Dadiba Merwanji Dalal, to replace the one held by the late Merwanji Rustomji.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd). MERWANJI AND SONS.

Both the applications were granted. The Stock Exchange is therefore unaware when the firm of Messrs. Merwanji and Sons ceased to be members. It was only last year the senior of the firm asked me so take him on the Committee. The late Mr. Merwanji, the father of the firm of Merwanji and Sons was a "facile princeps" of brokers in manners and modesty. He raised the firm to its present prestige under the banner of the Native Stock Exchange. Merwanji & Sons have merely come into the happy possession of ancestral creation. Since Mr. Merwanji's recent death they have not added an iota. Then why in the name of goodness do they misrepresent to Government as if they were the makers of the reputation of the firm independent of the Stock Exchange. Merwanji had a large following in the Stock Exchange; his successors have lost it. And no wonder; their jaundiced memorial to the Finance Minister will amply testify to the causes.

They state the Government Paper market is open to all comers and for years past the Marwarees to a man have stuck to it and have in spite of all pursuations refused to join the Association. This is not correct. They have sent several representations for several years past through their Chiefs to incorporate them as members. The matter is still before the Committee of the Stock Exchange. The Committee find it difficult to accede to their request for reasons too long to state here. They therefore have to remain street-brokers—I think not through their fault—without access to the Banks.

They further state "We are moreover credibly informed that the representation made to you by the Committee has been without the knowledge and consent of the general body of members of its own Association." To strike at such cavillers the members of the Stock Exchange called a meeting by a requisition on Wednesday the 29th May and unanimously passed the following resolution.

"That this meeting of the Bombay Native Share, Stock, Exchange, and Bullion Brokers' Association approves the action of its Committee in having sent a memorial to Sir Edward Law, Minister of Finance, India, which entirely represents the views of the Association. That this meeting thanks the Committee of the Association for its action, and passes a hearty vote of confidence to all its members."

To convict us of ignorance they inform the Finance Minister "in the 10th para. of their letter when the Committee complain of the Bank of Bengal refusing to loan here on the Security of Government Paper they betray their ignorance of the Presidency Bank Act." We are aware of the Presidency Bank Act and that the Bank of Bengal could neither borrow nor lend in this Presidency. But it does both under other guises. When it suits its purpose it lends by carrying Government Paper forward from account to account which is lending in another form.

I decline to follow further the lucubrations of Messrs. Merwanji & Sons which are the mere outcome of the vanity and egoism of boys. But I strongly protest against the slurs and allegations cast against the members of the Bombay Stock Exchange, than whom there is not a more honourable body with a high sense of the sanctity of contracts and to their almost religious fulfilment.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) S. B. BROAHA.

Chairman of the Bombay Native Share, Stock Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association.
Bombay, 1st June 1901.

THE HOME CRICKET SEASON.

THE FORM OF LEADING PLAYERS.

THE opening matches of the home cricket season are always interesting to follow as from them the form of the leading players is generally judged. Up to May 16th several important engagements had been decided and although the season is young several players have greatly distinguished themselves. In all twelve individual innings of three figures have been scored, the names of the centurians being G.W. Beldham (150 not out and 125); Lilley (124); W. G. Quaife (101 not out); L. C. H. Palairet (103); Abel (105 not out); Brockwell (101): Storer (107); C. J. B. Wood (137); Braund (115 not out); T. S. Fishwick (102); and C. J. Burnup (141). Several other players have been within measurable distance of their centuries, notably W. G. Grace (80); Tunnicliffe (80); Hirst (86); T. L. Taylor (97); Denton (80): A. C. MacLaren (82): C. J. B. Wood (91); King (91); S. M. J. Woods (90); A. O. Jones (95); and J. Gunn (88). In the matter of high scoring the season bids fair to equal that of 1900. Among new batsmen who are shaping well mention should be made of the following:—Captain G. J. Greig (Hampshire); L. V. Harper and H. K. Longman (Cambridge University); Hon. M. Herbert and Anthony (Notts); C. A. Ollivierre (Derbyshire); Braund (Somerset); Goatley (Surrey); H. G. Garnett (Lancashire); and Langdon (Gloucester). The following old bowlers have started the season well: Rhodes, Hirst, Lockwood, Mead, Young, Trott, Hearne J. T., Mold, Cuttell, Sharp, Roberts, Gunn, Hallam, Cranfield, Tate, and Bland. Of the new bowlers Hargreave of Warwickshire, Llewellyn of Hampshire, G. Howard-Smith of Cambridge University, and Huggins of Gloucestershire all seem likely to come to the front. The batting averages of those players who had played four completed innings and upwards on May 16th are appended:—

Name of Batsman	No. of Inns.	Times not out.	Highest in Inns.	Total.	Average
G. W. Beldham	7	2	*150	431	83·7
Abel	8	3	*105	348	69·3
C. J. B. Wood	8	...	137	418	52·2
Braund	7	1	*115	302	50·2
Hirst	5	1	86	201	50·1
King	4	...	91	185	46·1
Denton	5	1	80	173	43·1
Hayes	7	2	*65	216	43·1
A. O. Jones	5	...	95	203	40·3
G. L. Jessop	6	...	76	242	40·2
Storer	5	...	107	191	38·1
Brockwell	8	1	101	256	36·4
Hayward	5	...	77	173	34·3
W. G. Grace	7	...	80	228	32·4
Carpenter	6	...	68	183	30·3
C. J. Burnup	7	...	141	201	28·5

* Denotes not out.

R.

AT Dublin, Patrick Canavan, a labourer, was remanded on a charge of having caused the death of Nicholas Atfield at Westland railway terminus the previous night. It is alleged that the parties quarrelled, and that Atfield was knocked down. He became unconscious, and died subsequently in the hospital.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Argo, 1,979 tons, Captain J Dort, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s s Lord Kelvin, 2,232 tons, Captain N Steel, sailed on Saturday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Caledonia, 1,716 tons, Captain W Barton, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain J Black, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Ville de Tamatave, 2,227 tons, Captain H Peancellier, sailed on Saturday, for Dunkirk and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE s s Ikhona, 3,383 tons, Captain John Stone, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Calcutta, 20th May, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain J W Bennett, sailed on Saturday, for Busreh, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE s s Orono, 1,849 tons, Captain A C Oswald, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Mauritius 18th May, with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 30th May, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major Fraser, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Craig, Mr McBain, Mr E K Chitale and 15 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Asia, 2,336 tons, Captain J Laird, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Glasgow, 27th April, via Liverpool, with a general cargo, 56 hounds and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Sheringham and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Warren and 8 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s India, 2,591 tons, Captain H B C Plommer, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius 17th May, via Colombo, with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced from Colombo to Cape Comorin S W to West fresh winds thence to Bombay moderate to fresh north westerly winds with squally weather off Alleppy.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 1.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

a H M S Magdala.........Capt T Y Greet, R N...Turret-ship
a Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N ....
a Do No 102...Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N ....
a Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N ....

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia .... Turret-ship
Plassey......... .... Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats ....
Tenasserim ....Receiving Hulk for Crews of Defence ships except Assaye.

IN DOCKYARD BASIN.

Investigator.........Comdr T H Heming, R N ....R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence......... .... Indian Marine
Clive......... .... Indian Marine
Nancowry......... .... Indian Marine

a Indian Defence Ships.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Ikhona s	Stone	Calcutta, May 20
June 1	Dumra s	Tice	Karachi, May 30
	Orono s	Oswald	Mauritius, May 18
	Asia s	Laird	Glasgow, April 27
2	Okhla s	Steven	Calcutta, May 10
	India s	Plommer	Mauritius, May 17
	Merkara s	Sharpe	Calcutta, May 9

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Shandon s	Anestey	Dunkirk
	Gairloch s	Craig	Kobe
	Imperator s	Androvich	Trieste, &c
	Meissen s	Vierk	Hamburg
	Arabia s	Parfitt	London, &c
	R I M S Hardinge	Pifford	England
	King Arthur s	Bennett	Busreh
	Ville de Tamatave s	Peancellier	Dunkirk, &c
	Argo s	Dort	Dunkirk
	Lord Kelvin s	Steel	Antwerp
	Worsley Hall s	Black	Karachi
	Caledonia s	Barton	Karachi

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—60 cases soap, E Russooljee.

FROM CHARANTE.

Carthage s—45 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Wartburg s—8 cases envelopes, H Abdoolally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Lord Kelvin s—155 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Lord Kelvin s—45 cases oilmanstores, A K Shureefally.

Oriental s—10 cases jin and 101 cases oilmanstores, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—2,550 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 128 bales twist waste, Owen and Okell; 99 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 28 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 29 bales wool, E Mooljee; 152 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Morocco s—133 cwt assafoeteda, Kemp and Co.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—1,050 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Becher.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Gorjistan s—2,000 cwt rapeseed and 22,012 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 8,001 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 16,071 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—1,000 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

Imaum s—2,002 cwt poppyseed, Owen and Okell; 1,300 cwt poppyseed and 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cwt rapeseed and 2,001 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Wilhelmina s—12,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 3,001 Ewing and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Argo s—4,018 cwt rapeseed, 4,030 cwt cottonseed and 2,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rudesheimer s—11 cases bristles, S Hegerle and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—55 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vindobona s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

THERE are now at Ahmednagar 22 Boer officers and 976 men. The fort in which they are confined affords ample accommodation for all purposes, including a large recreation ground. The prisoners are well housed, the rations are good and in excess of that laid down for British troops—why this should be, goodness only knows—and every precaution has been taken to secure a supply of pure drinking water. Everything possible has been done for their health and comfort during their enforced detention, and the prisoners have expressed themselves pleased at the manner in which they have been received, and with the way they are being treated in the camp.

IN connection with the wreck of the P. and O. s.s. Sobraon, the following remarkable case deserves mention. Among the unfortunate passengers was a lady who has had such experiences as these:—Riots,—(*a*) She was a resident at Chinkiang some years ago when the riots at that port caused her to suffer like the rest of the foreign community of that locality. (*b*) As a resident at Tientsin, during the greater troubles that have occurred there recently, she has had possibly a worse experience. Wrecks.—(*c*) She was a passenger by the steamer Feima when that vessel came to signal grief through a collision, and caused her to lose everything. (*d*) And now a similar mischance has befallen her, when homeward bound, by the stranding of the unlucky Sobraon.

ONE of the worst of the minor annoyances of railway travelling has just been removed by the London and North-Western Company. With a view of preventing dust from accumulating on the line and blowing into carriages, the whole of their main line from London to Carlisle in now ballasted with clean granite chippings, in place of cinders. A long journey in dry summer weather will be made much more pleasant by means of this simple but thoughtful provision.

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(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

TO PASSENGERS BY B. B. & C. I. RY. LOCAL TRAINS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS having been made in the running of the LOCAL TRAINS on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from June 1st, 1901, Passengers will find it a great convenience to have a Copy of the "Bombay Gazette" RAILWAY GUIDE for June which will contain all the corrected times up to date besides other valuable information.

Copies can be procured from the various Book Stalls or from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

THE ADVANCE OF THE MONSOON.

TERRIFIC HEAT AT JACOBABAD.

Saturday: The barometer has fallen briskly in Baluchistan, Sind and Cutch, and the depression in the western desert has intensified and is giving strong south-westerly winds in Kathiawar and strong south-easterly winds south of Punjab. Barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in South India and Ceylon and winds have increased at Colombo where the sea continues very rough.

These conditions apparently indicate that the advance of monsoon winds is taking place in the extreme south of the Arabian Sea, but observations are insufficient to show whether the advance is feeble or strong.

Showers in Burma have been local. Mandalay has received three inches and Akyab one. Numerous thunderstorms have occurred in Assam, east and central Bengal and a few in the Gangetic plain, and thunder and dust storms in Upper India. Saugor Island has received two and-a-half inches, in Narayanganj, Calcutta, Burhampore and Bahraich amounts exceeding one inch. Local showers have fallen in Madras and Mysore. Bellary has received one and a half inches. Conditions continue favourable for thundershowers in north-east India and the weather continues disturbed in Upper India. The depression in North-West India will probably commence to move eastwards within the next 36 hours.

Temperature has fallen rapidly and is below normal in the area of rainfall in Bengal and along the Himalayas, in North Western Provinces and east Punjab. It is in considerable to large excess over the western desert and in the central parts of the country. Maximum at Jacobabad was 124 degrees yesterday which has only twice been exceeded during the past twenty five years.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF JUNE.

SUMMARY.

THERE has been a brisk fall of pressure at Karachi, Dwarka, Nagpur, Mangalore, Calicut and Bangalore and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Ratnagiri, Cochin and Bellary southerly at Madras, Masulipatam and Deesa, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Neemuch, Belgaum and Calicut and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places and the minimum is 6° to 8° in defect of normal at Bellary and Secunderabad and 2° to 5° at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Poona and Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 124° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Neemuch, Saugor, Khandwa, Akola, Ahmednagar and Bellary, and the skies are more or less cloudy in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, and Berar and at Raipur, Nagpur, Mangalore, Cochin, Bellary and Coimbatore.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Secunderabad (1'30"); and Bellary (1'10"); about half an inch at Bangalore; about a quarter of an inch at Colombo and light showers at Cochin and Coimbatore.

The isobars indicate the existence of a depression over the Indus Valley, and the weather in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana and the Punjab is unsettled and strong squally winds are likely. The abnormal chart indicates a small disturbance to the west-south-west of Colombo, where the weather is dark and gloomy and rain in light showers has fallen. The sea is very rough at Colombo and strong westerly wind is reported to be blowing there. The monsoon current appears now to be slowly travelling northwards from the Equatorial Regions and to-day's observations confirm yesterday's statement that the weather in front of the current is squally and disturbed. It is probable that monsoon will approach Colombo in the course of the next day or two.

The Mail Steamer Persia, which left Aden on the 26th, reports having experienced up to Longitude 54° E. light south-easterly and variable winds, occasional passing clouds and fine and hazy weather; thence to Longitude 63° E. light south-werterly and variable winds with calms and slight southerly and south-westerly swell; thence to arrival yesterday morning light west-north-westerly and north-easterly winds, slight south-westerly swell and fine weather.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—June 1.

10 p.m .... 84·6

SUNDAY—June 2.

8 a.m. .... 84·1
10 a.m. .... 89·6
2 p.m. .... 91·2
4 p.m. .... 90·3

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th April 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,60,000	7,000	7,000	6,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	280	4	4	365
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	70,77,255	94,039	81,551	82,72,301
Total for 18 weeks...	75,37,255	101,032	93,551	88,72,301
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,16,827	8,212	3,124	5,56,340
Per mile of Ry do.	315	2	2	338
Total to corresponding date do. ...	88,83,383	85,931	71,291	98,93,750

Increase for the week............Rs. 43,690
Decrease to date.................. 10,21,449

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BAKER—May 14, at his residence, Wester Hall, Hennshaugh, Northumberland, Harriet Fanny, wife of Montague Bernard Baker, I C. S. retired.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHICHGUR—June 2, at the residence of her father at Khetwady, 12th Cross Lane, Dinbai, the dearly loved wife of Manockji Rustom M Chichgur, and daughter of Hormasji Nowroji Dawar, aged 27. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—May 26, at Kunchunpore, Hallakandi, William I Butler.

DUNNETT—May 27, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, William John Dunnett, late Indigo Planter, for many years in the late Akrigunj Concern, aged 55 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1901.

MR. PARKER ON CHINA.

THOSE who know most about China are her greatest friends and among these there is probably none who brings to the consideration of Chinese affairs a greater knowledge of the Empire and the people and more sympathy with them than Mr. E. H. Parker, formerly British Consul at Kiungchow. After an active career of nearly thirty years in the British Consular service in the Far East he is now Reader in Chinese at University College, Liverpool. In 1892-3 he was adviser on Chinese affairs to the Government of Burma and the variety and extent of his writings in reference to the Middle Kingdom are evidence of his intimate knowledge of the Flowery Land and the ways of its people. He has a profound and extensive acquaintance with the written language of the country about which he writes and which during his career in the Far East he traversed from one end to the other. He has recently published a work, covering the history, diplomacy and commerce of China from the earliest times to the present day. The book he modestly describes as one of facts to be examined, but the facts are of such a nature that they may be readily accepted. It is pointed out that if the eighteen Provinces which comprise China proper be divided by a line running from north to south, the eastern half will be found to contain three-fourths of the total population. This territory which is comparatively level, and fertile, is not only self supporting but feeds the Central Government and gives material aid to the more or less barren, mountainous and thinly populated west. More than a thousand years before the Christian era the Hwang-Ho valley was the chief centre of Chinese activity, and it is observed the trade area now tapped by the port of Tientsin practically covers the whole of semi-historical China. The relations of the country with the outer world are, however, of the greater interest to us whose great claim it is that commerce with the Celestial Empire should be unhampered. It is certain that in the first century A.D., if not earlier, there was an active trade in silk between China and Rome. In the next five hundred years commerce between the Red Sea and Indo-Chinese ports grew and a prosperous trade in silk, iron, glass, textiles and many other articles was developed. Tea appears as an article of commerce for the first time about the end of the fifth century. Seven hundred years later, Chinese sailors to whom the magnetic compass was known long before it was heard of in Europe, had extended their knowledge of the East African Coast as far to the south as Zanzibar. Since the days of Wu-ti, the sixth Han Sovereign who flourished a hundred and fifty years before Christ, two great overland highways to the West have been known and used.

The irrepressible Hiung-nu, a race ethnologically connected with the Turks, incessantly devastated the land during the four centuries of the Han dynasty and Wu-ti's frequent wars with this people led his Generals as far afield as the borders of Persia. From those days to the present the two great overland routes have been known as the North and South roads. Buddhist priests and pilgrims travelled by land to India and worked their way back by sea, following the beaten tracks of trade which, it is of interest to note, are the same now as then. A Chinese tablet, dating back to the eighth century, affords evidence that Syrians, if not Europeans, had for ages followed the great main road leading across Asia from Mesopotamia to China. In fact with one or two exceptions the present trade routes by land and sea to and from China are the same as they were more than two thousand years ago. The first Europeans to establish national relations with the Chinese were the Russians. As early as the middle of the sixteenth century they made unsuccessful efforts to open relations with the Mings. Eighty years later the treaty of Nerchinsk was signed by which Russia gave up her claims to Albazin on the Amur after fighting for it for nearly forty years. Manchuria, the desire of Russia in these later days, was until thirteen years ago an almost untenanted waste, but in 1888 China was roused by the reports of British Consular and Military Officers on the fertility of the region and since then the three Manchurian provinces have been rapidly organized, peopled and cultivated with the result, apparently, that the country has become all the more desirable in the eyes of Russia. When he deals with modern trade Mr. Parker's views are far from being tinged with the pessimism regarding British commercial supremacy in the Far East that the opinions of other writers reflect. Comparing the trade returns of 1861, when the Legations were established at Peking with those for 1880 and 1899, he shows that there is no reason to imagine that British commerce with China is declining. Within the last ten years the exports of tea from China to England have fallen very considerably, but this loss of trade is more than compensated by the great rise in English imports of tea from Ceylon and Assam by which the whole advantage of the tea trade has been kept within the British Empire. Fortunes, Mr. Parker declares, are still to be made in China for there are many openings for mercantile men with ideas. The introduction of new commodities has effected great social changes throughout the country, just as tea and gas brought about revolutions in customs and habits in England. The new necessities created by one set of commodities when their use becomes general produce other needs which it is the business of the wide awake merchant to supply.

An important chapter of Mr. Parker's interesting book is devoted to the system of government. China proper is a federation of independent provinces each with its own military and naval forces, taxes and social customs. With the exception of Sz Ch'Wan the largest, wealthiest and most thickly populated of all, each of the eighteen provinces has a Governor who reports to the various Boards at Peking and occasionally petitions the Throne. Five pairs of Provinces, in addition to Governors, have a Viceroy or Governor General, but it is pointed out that though the button of a Viceroy is a grade higher than that of a Governor the former is in no sense a superior official, the distinction being apparently one affecting the duties discharged by each. The Viceroy and Governor with the Provincial Treasurer and Judge compose the executive, the consultative, the judiciary and the legislative body of each province. It was owing to the great liberty of action and initiative that the provincial dignitaries enjoy that groups of Viceroys and Governors were able to act so effectively to maintain order in their provinces during the trouble which is not yet quite over. China, we are told, is in very many ways a huge republic where there is no snobbery but plenty of priggishness. Our interests in China being commercial Mr. Parker specifies reforms that are needed for the expansion of trade. The financial system which is "rotten to the core" should be swept away, a fixed currency should be established and European account-keeping introduced in all departments of the Customs, as well as a system of definite and sufficient salaries. To get rid of "likin" which hampers trade the merchant guilds, Mr. Parker thinks, would gladly pay a substantial lump sum, while foreign commerce might easily, he considers, agree to an increase of duties. These reforms presume the organization of a new Civil Service, which is perhaps more than can be looked for at present. Sir Robert Hart promises a simple plan of reform which can be put into operation immediately. A reformed China can not be created in a day but a simple beginning may do more to hasten ultimate improvements than a drastic attempt to sweep clean all at once.

THURSDAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING. FOR the first time, and we trust for the last, a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at Mahableshwar on Thursday last. Thus it is that we publish a detailed report four days after date. It would not be inappropriate to point to the inconveniences of governing an extensive presidency from a secluded spot in the mountains, hundreds of miles from the capital city. But they are well known and there are high officials who would gladly see the periodical migrations of government prohibited. Improved railway, postal and telegraphic facilities may minimise the objections to having the seat of Government so far away as Poona, in the course of a few years, but we may hope to see the abandonment of the remote hot weather resort at a much earlier date. We do not see that any profound apology was offered to honourable members for dragging them so many hundreds of miles from the capital. Perhaps none was needed, for in this particular case the business was of a purely formal character and the attendance of additional members might readily have been dispensed with. The first reading of a Bill evokes no discussion and that of the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1889 formed no exception to the rule. The speech of Mr. Monteath, in introducing the measure, was an excellent example of the exhaustive and lucid manner in which the honourable member expounds all proposals he lays before the Council. Its object, he explained, like that of most amending Bills, is to remove doubts, those doubts not being as to the intention of the Land Revenue Code, but as to the effect of the wording employed to express the intention. As the honourable member said, the most important point which it is proposed to deal with is the grant of land on terms other than those specified in Section 73 of the Land Revenue Code. It was long supposed that that provision was applicable only to persons holding on the survey tenure and that it was competent to Government to allow the cultivation or other use of land in which it has an absolute right on such terms as might seem suitable in special cases. As the present law is interpreted, Government could not even grant permission to a man to stack fuel on its land without at the same time conferring a transferable right. In no other part of India is the State precluded from dealing with unoccupied land which is its absolute property, as it deems fit. And it is but right that Government should have the right of disposing of its lands as is proposed in the Bill. Another object the Bill has in contemplation is clearing the ground for taking an important step towards the solution of the problem of agricultural indebtedness; and it was to amend the law in in this direction that Government deemed it necessary to hold a meeting at Mahableshwar instead of waiting until its re-assembling at Poona in the rains. On this subject Mr. Monteath spoke at length and his plan for taking the land out of the hands of usurious non-agriculturists will doubtless meet with wide approbation. It is proposed to give Collectors authority to forfeit any lands for which revenue is in arrears and to regrant such lands without encumbrance to cultivating occupants subject to the condition that the right of occupancy will lapse if the lands are alienated without permission. Those who have been previously registered as occupants or who have continuously cultivated the land or their heirs will have the first claim and in their absence the selection of *bona-fide* cultivators will be made under the direction of the Collector. Where no one out of many applicants can show grounds for being preferred, it is foreseen that it may be necessary to put the occupancy right up to auction, but it will not ordinarily be desirable to have occupants of the class referred to saddled with liability for a price for occupancy right, and in such cases it will probably be preferable to give the land on the ordinary survey tenure. Unless arrears are paid off to a much larger extent than has been anticipated it is also foreseen there will be an opportunity of creating the special tenure in some districts on a very extensive scale. If persons interested in the land chose to pay off the arrears, they cannot either legally or equitably be prevented and there may be non-agriculturist as well as agriculturist occupants whom it is desirable to retain as occupants on the conditions hitherto in force and who may fairly be allowed a period of grace for payment of their dues. But people whose property in the land has been acquired by way of speculation have no ground for complaint if the paramount condition on which the property is held is enforced. In these matters a large discretion is to be left to the Collectors under the general direction of the Commissioners. But Government hopes that advantage will be taken to a large extent of the opportunity which on the passing of this Bill will exist to give a right of occupancy without an unrestricted power of transfer. The Bill has been referred for consideration to a Select Committee and doubtless at the August meeting of the Council that body may suggest a variety of more or less important alterations, for the subject of agricultural indebtedness in India is one that many reformers would not have dealt with piecemeal. But there can be only one opinion that the measure for which Mr. Monteath is responsible is a vigorous step in the right direction.

THE COST OF THE ARMY. To what depths of duplicity the pro-Boer organs will descend in their efforts to hamper the British Government, is shown by a London contemporary, which publishes an article on "Our Expensive Army" with the object of showing that it is the costliest in the world. The idea is to discredit the Government by accusing it of wastefulness. They suppress the truth to make false suggestions and instead of endeavouring to help people to a proper understanding of the situation, strive only to mislead. Of course the British Army is the costliest in the world. It always has been and we hope always will be. The explanation is that the British Government pays its men a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and other Governments do not. If we had perforce to keep up so large a standing Army as the French or the German, we should resort to Conscription, and compulsory service abroad is not paid for as our voluntary service is. Every man is compelled to contribute to the well-being of his country by bearing arms, and that for the merest pittance. If the continental soldier have the price of a cup of cocoa in his pocket after a field day, he is the envy of thousands of his comrades. The "Statesman's Year Book," shows that the normal regular army of France on a peace footing consists in round numbers of 600,000 men, with 140,000 horses and 3,000 guns. This army costs France nearly 700,000,000 fr. (£28,000,000), or at the rate of about £47 a man. The normal regular army of Germany on a peace footing consists in round numbers of 600,000 men, with 100,000 horses and 3,000 guns. This army costs 540,000,000 marks (£27,000,000 or at the rate of £45 a man. Our own Army Estimates make some provision for auxiliary forces—Army reserves, Volunteers, Militia, etc. We have 200,000 men, 25,000 horses, 750 guns and the total cost is £30,000,000 or £150 per man. So, says our contemporary "our wasteful and notorious War Office" spends far more than twice as much as France or Germany for every man it gets ready for war, and even then stints him in horseflesh (impairing his mobility) and keeps him short of field guns (impairing his power of offence)." A more flagrant and contemptible attempt to mislead the public was never yet attempted.

H. E. LADY NORTHCOTE has sent a cheque for Rs. 500 to the Committee of the Sanitarium for women and children situated near Nasik, in response to the appeal for further aid which is now being made for that Institution.

THE Traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway continues to increase: the receipts up to the 25th May being over 44 lakhs in excess of last year's figures.

THE famine returns for the last week show an increase of 30,100 persons on the lists; an increase of 22,500 having occurred in Bombay, and 8,600 in Hyderabad State. The total number now is 472,000 of whom about 98,000 are receiving gratuitous relief.

THE Government of India has recently been in communication with the Secretary of State regarding the management of lunatic asylums in India, with a view chiefly to the constitution of a separate department to be officered from the Indian Medical Service.

VETERINARY MAJOR HAGGER has been appointed Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana, vice Goslin, transferred; Veterinary Lieutenant Baldrey succeeds Major Hagger as Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

THE Deputy Commissioner, the President of the Municipality and the Health Officer, we learn from a Simla correspondent, inspected the Bara Bazar, also the proposed plague hospital and camping arrangements. Every precaution is being taken, not only to prevent plague cases occurring in Simla, but also to segregate and deal with them promptly and effectually should any unfortunately occur. At present there are no signs of the disease. The Municipality are most anxious that the necessary precautions being taken should not be misconstrued; they are only precautions.

THE sudden death at the age of forty-three of Kunwar Jwala Prasad deprived the Statutory Civil Service of the N. W. Provinces of one of its most prominent and able members. A son of Raja Jai Kishen Das, C. I. E., of Moradabad, whose family distinguished itself by conspicuous loyalty in the troublous days of the Mutiny, Kunwar Jwala Prasad, after graduating at the Allahabad University, was enrolled in the Provincial Civil Service at an early age, and he was only 27 when appointed to the Statutory Civil-Service, in which, at the time of his death, he stood third in the order of seniority. He began to officiate as a Sessions Judge in 1893, and served in Jaunpore, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Sitapur, and Aligarh. His work was so satisfactory that he was confirmed as a judge in 1898, and promoted from the fifth to the fourth grade in the following year. Unfortunately his health broke down, and he had been on leave since the beginning of 1900. Much sympathy will be felt for his venerable father, who survives him. Outside the sphere of his work Kunwar Jwala Prasad was a man of considerable literary capacity, and he translated Sir Alfred Lyall's "Asiatic Studies" into Hindustani.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THEATRICALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

THE A. D. C. has this week made its first serious effort of the season in the production of "The Late Mr. Costello," one of Sydney Grundy's recent successes. Nothing is more boring in current literature than the outline of a play, but unfortunately it is impossible to produce an intelligent impression of the acting without it. "The Late Mr. Costello" therefore must be described. To begin with there is a resonable doubt at to whether Mr. Costello is really "late." The presumption is strong: he went after big game and nothing was found of him but his gun and his boots, or some other inedible part of him, but the doubt remains. Mrs. Costello also remains. Mrs. Costello has had a severe experience of matrimony and it has left her with a distaste for the married state which she disguises in a proclaimed loyalty to Mr. Costello's memory. She will never marry again. But her propensity for flirting is as strong as ever, or stronger. She flirts with all the men who represent possibilities to her widowed mamma Mrs. Bickersdyke and her younger sister, Avice, who naturally object. She flirts with a certain Captain Trefusis, who promptly falls in love with her, and proceeds to win her with her own weapons. Sir Pinto Wanklyn is an elderly bachelor much desired of Mrs. Bickersdyke, but a victim to Mrs. Castello. After a scene with her mother in which that lady charges her daughter with being a "drag" and "expense" Mrs. Costello accepts Sir Pinto, continuing to flirt violently with Captain Trefusis. In this flirtation lies the interest of the play. The complications essential to it, by which Mrs. Costello is freed from her bond to Sir Pinto, who finds himself transferred by an indiscretion to Mrs. Bickersdyke, and by which the late Mr. Costello is fraudulently evoked from the shades, make the framework of the three slight acts; but the whole motif is bound up in the relations of Mrs. Costello and Captain Trefusis. Jack Uniacke, Avice's young man, who after unsuccessfully dallying with the fascinating widow, returns to his first devotion, affords amusing padding, and there is the inevitable maid to help out the situation but the leading idea is the depiction of what can only be called the capitulation between two clever people of opposite sexes. Here the play shows clearly the limitations of the stage for that kind of work—there is not room enough or time enough in three short acts for the preoccupations of a modern novel. The result, of course, is loss in the finer shades, and transitions that are at times somewhat breathless; but after all, we can afford to suffer for the sake of the touch of temperament that has recently begun to characterize English stage-craft. The under-current of humour which must be so steady and so unashamed to repeat itself in order to convince the gallery that it "is" humour, is here supplied by Mrs. Bickersdyke's operations in stocks, in which she has the sympathetic support of Jack Uniacke, with Avice for chorus Why "didn't" you buy Blankets? "Sir Pinto Wanklyn is also a creature of pure comedy, but in spite of these excellent ingredients the diverse elements of the play remain; the thread of psychological interest that runs through it refuses to mingle with its more conventional warp and woof. This lack of unity inevitable between a serious lead through complications and characters almost farcical, is the chief defect of the play.

But to the players. Mrs Costello is taken by Mrs. Casson. From this lady the part obtains a treatment at once so strong and so sympathetic that it is difficult, for the moment, to imagine it confided to other hands, Mrs Costello is a study of moods and caprices, a creature with a heart of gold considerably overlaid with disillusion and cynicism, whimsical, impulsive, sensitive, passionate and rather morbid, not at all a comfortable person to live with, as the worldly and usual mother and sister discover. Mrs. Casson's rendition of the character is so accurate that while she obtains a great deal of sympathy for Mrs. Costello she also evokes no small amount for the ladies who share her misfortunes. Mrs. Casson's acting, whatever its faults of technique, inseparable from amateur work, has the extraordinary quality of magnetism. She controls the situation and she holds the house. Her personality is impressive and her voice, never pitched very high, penetrates every corner. She has vitality and force and restraint, which when the situation demands it as in the last act, breaks down with excellent effect. I am not sure that she is not open to the charge of somewhat over-acting the sombre temper—not to call it sulkiness—of the beautiful widow, making it too constant a note. She is possibly lacking in lightness, even her gayest audacities are "soulignes." Mrs. Casson is to be congratulated, however, on her execution of an unusually subtle and interesting bit of portraiture.

Captain Finlay as the resourceful flirt Trefusis gave us, as he always does, an interpretation lively, capable and agreeable. Captain Finlay's acting is consistently happy; he never jars or strikes a false note. The part of the young man about town with a "flair" for adventures of clever sentiment could hardly be confided to more competent hands. He has also the ease upon the stage which is usually so painfully deficient among people most likely to possess it in the drawing-room; his enunciation is clear and vigorous; his acting is at all points facile and prepossessing. In the second and third acts, when the scheme of Captain Trefusis was fully disclosed Captain Finlay exhausted the possibilities of his part in dainty persiflage and the shaft of wit which is tipped with anger. In the first act I thought him too serious, the mythical nature of the "Beryl" he talked about did not occur to me for a moment; I thought her a real sweetheart and Captain Trefusis a person of damaged affections. This, of course, was the effect to be produced upon Avice and Mrs. Costello, but the audience, methinks, should be let into all secrets at the earliest possible opportunity.

In Mrs. Beresford-Lovett's hands the part of Mrs. Bickerdyke was certain of pleasant and conscientious handling, but I have seen this accomplished actress in parts which I thought more sympathetic to her. Her gambling was a little unconvincing, her prattle of stocks and shares not quite so pat and familiar as might be expected in a woman of the type depicted. Mrs. Beresford-Lovett's acting, however, was very even throughout and in more than one scene she distinctly scored. Much credit must be given to Captain Winter's Sir Pinto. It was really a capital presentation, well thought out and done in excellent taste. Mr. Montgomery Campbell looked charming as Avice Bickersdyke and made her principal hit in the "dangling" scene. She wore a particularly beautiful frock in the last act, with a design in gold embroidery. Mr. Heale as Jack was amusing throughout and always welcome, and Miss Grey fulfilled the modest demands of the maid Spencer's part very prettily.

I hear that Mrs. Tyler, who took several leading parts last year with great success, is likely to rejoin us in June. There is talk of getting up *Iolanthe* a little later, which should afford a capital opportunity both to our musical talent and to Mrs. Thompson's delightful taste in costuming her motley band.

THE Madras Mail says:—We regret to hear that a very grave case against two European planters is now under enquiry before Mr. Vernede, the Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills, in the Travancore State. The story of the prosecution witnesses is that the two planters, Messrs. McGowan and Baillie, because of some theft, beat a horsekeeper and tied him to a tree. When they returned to release him, the horsekeeper was found dead. The planters, it is alleged, then buried the corpse and said nothing about the occurrence; but the widow of the horsekeeper gave information to the authorities, and Messrs. McGowan and Baillie are now in custody on a charge of murder.

Two more villages in the Patiala State, Khamanon Khurd, and Bassi have been attacked with plague. In all three villages inoculation is being performed, but the villagers are not taking to it very kindly.

AN association called the South African Alliance has been formed, the committee consisting of ministers of religion and many of the prominent men at Johannesburg, with the object of securing the elimination of private interest in and profit from the liquor traffic, and of bringing the whole trade under public control.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

INDIAN RAILWAYS AND AMERICAN MATERIAL.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Lord George Hamilton has written to Sir Alfred Hickman, member for Wolverhampton in reply to his recent criticism in the House of Commons concerning the action of certain Indian Railways in obtaining material from America.

Lord George states that until the Engineering strike such had never happened but that since then owing to the British workshops being blocked, a few limited orders for locomotives had been placed in America and these had proved satisfactory.

The Burma Railway Board had also found the work of the Gokteik Viaduct sound and reliable.

Lord George Hamilton dwells on the serious lessons to be learnt by British Engineers from American progress and concludes by undertaking always to give the preference to British firms unless the difference in price, quality and delivery is very substantial.

[Recent reports have apparently not reached Lord George Hamilton. It has been conclusively shown that American locomotives in India are very far from working satisfactorily.]

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

It is stated that Sir E. Satow has informed the Chinese envoys that the British will not evacuate the country until the indemnity question is settled.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Sydney University has conferred the degree of L.L. D. on the Duke of Cornwall.

LORD MILNER VISITS MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Lord Milner is the guest of Mr. Chamberlain a Highbury for several days.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN OF ITALY.

The Queen of Italy has been confined of a daughter, named Yolanda Margherita.

The Premier announced the fact in the Chamber of Deputies, which at once adjourned as a mark of rejoicing.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RUMOURED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

It is rumoured that Botha is coming to Standerton for the purpose of communicating with Mr Kruger in favour of peace through the Dutch representative.

The Netherlands Consul at Pretoria who has been staying at Standerton has returned to Pretoria, but is leaving a representative there.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

General Smat and the Secretary of DeWet have arrived at Standerton. It is assumed that their visit is in connection with the peace mission.

THE QUELPAART RIOT.

Korea is sending troops to the scene of rioting at Quelpaart

THE BIRTH OF AN ITALIAN PRINCESS.

The birth of an Italian Princess has been the occasion of great rejoicing throughout the country and an amnesty has granted for various offences including the crimes connected with the rioting in 1898 except homicide.

THE PRUSSIAN CROP.

The Prussian shortage in wheat and rye alone is estimated at 287 million marks.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Pease, the Liberal candidate, has been elected member for Saffron Walden in place of the late Mr. Wodehouse, having polled 3,944 against Mr. C. W. Gray, the Unionist, who polled 3,202.

[There is no change in colour, but the majority has been largely increased, Whereas Mr. Pease defeated Mr. Gray by 742 votes, the majority the late Mr. Wodehouse secured over him at the General Election was but 110.]

CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

General Gaselee reports five deaths from diseases and two from accidents amongst the native ranks and followers of the China expeditionary force. This brings the casualty list for China up to the 25th May.

SIMLA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

The races were run in fine weather, and there was a very large attendance including the Commander-in-Chief.

HURDLE HANDICAP.	
Impostor, Colonel Baring	1
Outfit, Captain Caespigney	2
Jane, Mr. Cowie	3
SNOWDON STAKES.	
Mildura	1
Squint	2
Devonshire Cream	3
MAHASU STAKES.	
Granite	1
Specutation	2
Daulatyar	3
SIMLA CUP.	
Belinda	1
David	2
SONGWOOD STAKES.	
Lady Constance	1
Salotri	2
Foohair	3
FAREWELL STAKES.	
Squint	1
Mildura	2
Gracie	3

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JUNE 1.

There was a good attendance on Saturday evening, and good a boxing display. In addition to the programme proper, a challange match was fought at the end of the evening's entertainment. The semi-finals of the Catch Weights were the principal attraction of the evening, both being heavy matches, and exciting a good deal of interest. Corporal Harris of the Essex regiment was disqualified for hitting his man before he had reached his feet, but as he was allowed to finish the fight by knocking his man out the final decision gave great dissatisfaction. Later on Howlett, Connaughts, was also disqualified for holding his opponent round the waist, after being warned, this time without any fuss. The "Challenge" was a disappointment owing to a disparity between the men. Aldridge fought on but finding no chance of winning gave in at the end of the fifth round.

A "Challenge" fight for a purse will take place between Pte Harris, Norfolks and Corp. Foley K. O. S. Bords, for a purse.

The following are the results.—

THIRD TIES—BANTAMS.

(1.) Corp Cross, C. Rangers v. Pte Owen, 20th Hussars.—W. O. for Cross. Owen damaged his hand previously.

(2.) Lc Corp Portlock, Yorks v. Pte Regan, R. S. Won by Portlock on points.

FINAL TIES-MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

(1) Pte Powell, 2nd Yorks Regt. v. Pte Hipkin, Midd. Regt. Won by Powell on points.

(2) Pte Lee, Black Watch v. Dr. Williams, Royal Scots. Lee won on points.

(3). Jones, Warwicks, v. Pte Daley, Welsh. Daley won on points.

(4) Pte. Flint, Linc. v. Dr. Regan, Connaughts. W. O. for Regan. Flint damaged his hand the previous night.

SEMI FINALS—CATCH WEIGHTS.

Corp Callary Black Watch vs. Pte. Smith, Lincs. In third round Callary got knocked out. Time six minutee 17 secs.

(2.) Sergt. Hendry, Connaughts vs. Capt. Harris, Essex. Hendry was knocked out in one minute 53 1-2 secs. Harris was disqulified for hitting his opponent on ground.

SEMI—FINALS LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte Cluer. 20th Hussars vs Pte Howlett Connaughts. Howlett was disqualified for holding his man round the waist. Time 9 minutes 52 secs.

(2) Pte Hardman, The Buff vs. Pte Day, Black Watch. Hardman faced his man, but having damaged his knuckles before, gave in. Time one minute 11 1-2 secs.

CHALLENGE.

Private Alridge, Middesex versus Private Bradley, R. S. Fusiliers—a six round contest for a purse of Rs. 50.

WEIGHTS MIDDLE.

Five rounds of two minutes were fought when Alridge gave up.

A CALCUTTA-MARSEILLES LINE OF STEAMERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

The Messageries Company propose despatching a steamer twice a month from Calcutta to Marseilles via Colombo and Bombay, which will necessitate an addition of eight or ten new steamers which the Company is quite prepared to build at once.

THE AGRICULTURAL BANKS' COMMITTEE.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The first meeting of the Agricultural Banks' Committee was held yesterday, Sir Edward Law presiding. The members present were the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson, Messrs. Fuller, Dupernix, Wilson of Punjab and Murray of Calcutta with Mr. Arbuthnot C. S., Secretary. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IN addition to 7,000 Lee-Enfield rifles lately received, 5,150 carbines have now reached India.

Special China leave of 30 days, added to privilege leave, will be granted to all officers employed during the current expedition.

The introduction of the new short rifle for infantry and cavalry alike will probably be a matter of considerable time, as careful experiments are to be made with it before adoption.

The re-armament of the Native Cavalry of the Field Army with the, ·303 carbines will probably be completed within the next few months, as the arms are now on their way out from England.

Arrangements will probably be made for a limited supply this year of the safety arms-rack, in view to its general adoption for use in barracks and tents of British troops in India.

The camps-of-exercise next cold weather are likely to be on a large scale, and special attention will be paid to the practical training of troops by the light of the experience gained in the South African war.

On the return in the course of the current month of the 1st Infantry Brigade from China, arrangements will be made to rail the regiments rapidly from Calcutta to their various stations. Furlough will then be granted to such of the men as wish to take it.

We understand that the proposal to divide the furlough reserve of the Indian Medical Service between the Military and Civil Departments will not be taken up till after a decision has been arrived at on the question of incresing the strength of that service now before the Government of India.

The reason for the move of the 40th Pathans from Mian Mir to Umballa, is that the regiment has been in a poor state of health at the former station for some time past. The depot of the 20th Punjab Infantry from Umballa, and the wing of the 38th Dogras from Ferozepore will, as recently stated, move to Mian Mir.

Mr. Danjibhoy of Rawalpindi, who has several times during the South African war shown his interest in the welfare of the British soldier, is now forwarding what he calls his "humble present" to the sick and wounded at Pretoria. This takes the practical form of tins of tobacco and boxes of Indian cheroots, a modest label conveying his "best wishes." The British soldier will certainly not forget Mr. Dhanjibhoy.

Lord Curzon will presides at a public meeting of the Army Temperance Association in the United Service Institution, Simla, on Thursday, the 6th. The General Secretary of the Association will present a report of the work, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Major-General Sir E. Elles will be among the speakers. The annual meeting of the A. T. A. in England, which was organised eight years, ago on the same lines as the Association in India, and of which Field Marshal Lord Roberts is President, was to be held on May 20th in the United Service Institution, London, under the presidency of the Secretary of State for War, who has included a grant of £750 for the Association in the estimates for the year 1901-2. The combined membership of the Indian and English sections of the Association is about 40,000.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, June 1.—Kellie, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay, on leave from Deolali.

DEPARTURES, June 1.—Cole, Major, Madras, R. A. on furlough to England.

Cawood, Major, Bengal, 7th Bengal Lancers, on on leave to England.

Cunningham, Captain, Punjab, R. E., on furlough to England.

Pennington, Lieutenant, Punjab 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty to Umballa.

Sandys, Captain, Bombay, R. H. A, off leave to Mhow.

Lambert, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay, J. A. G.'s Department, off leave to Poona.

Eardly-Wilmot, Major, Madras, 2nd Madras Lancers, on furlough to England.

Burn, Lieutenant, Madras, Burma Military Police, on leave to England.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

NOTES ON CRICKET AND CRICKETERS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TEAM.

'VARSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL PROSPECTS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

WHEN Dr. Conan Doyle delivered his protest against the visit of South African cricketers to this country while the war was proceeding he had, we may be sure, no idea of giving them a gratuitous advertisement, but that is really what he has done, and when the Colonials commence their tour they were hailed not only as sportsmen, but heroes, for many members of the visiting team are quite as expert with sabre and rifle as they are with the willow, and acquitted themselves with no little honour in the service of the King. A sturdy set of "sons of the Empire" these South Africans are, and representative of the cricketing prowess of the Cape—drawn, as they are, from all parts of the colony, in addition to Griqualand West, the Transvaal, and Natal. They are typically Colonial in appearance, and are certain to make friends wherever they travel. They commenced serious work on Thursday when they opposed the Hampshire Eleven at Southampton. It is at the latter place where they have been getting "fit for the fray," for although they indulged in the usual physical recreations on board the good ship Britain, the effects of a long sea voyage want a lot of wearing off. Before they set sail the Hampshire County Club offered the visitors the use of their pretty enclosure at Southampton, and Murray Bisset (who is the captain of the Colonials, and his merry men have availed themselves to the full of the privilege. We had enjoyed a spell of fine weather when the South Africans arrived and the wickets were just to their liking, but the steady rains of the past week have thrown them out of their reckoning. They are accustomed to hard cocoanut matting wickets at the Cape, and quite unfamiliar with the "pudding pitches" so common in this country, so it is just that they should have an opportunity of getting used to them. Their batsmen will suffer most by the climatic conditions experienced in this country, for they are all naturally fast wicket men.

The bowlers will soon suit themselves to the turf. Of the latter G. Rowe and J. Kotze have during the past week given a good account of themselves at the nets. The former, who, it will be remembered, accompanied the last South African team to this country, is a slow to medium left-hand, with a useful break and decent pitch; whilst Kotze has the reputation of being a good class fast bowler. He bowls in fact much faster than he appears to do, and in the opinion of the M.C.C. professionals Overton and Handford, who have been liberated from their duties at Lords for the convenience of the Colonials, will get a lot of wickets. There are several other bowlers of pretensions in the team, but the brunt of the attack will fall on the two players mentioned, unless Llewellyn is permitted by the Hampshire club to lend the visitors a hand when not engaged by the county. The South Africa is counted on his assistance, but it is likely they will be disappointed. The Hampshire committee believe no man can serve two masters—to use a biblical expression—and are not inclined to release him. At first blush their action appears somewhat selfish but Hampshire are in sore straits enough without running the risk of Llewellyn's effectiveness being impaired by over-work.

Of the batsmen, J. H. Sinclair, the giant of the team (he stands 6ft. 4in high), comes with the greatest reputation, and together with E. A. Halliwel (the wicketkeeper), took part in the match between London County and Warwickshire at the end of the week. The brothers Bisset, L. J. Tancred, and B. C. Cooley also come with good credentials. The latter is the hitter of the side, and if the bowling is to his liking may be depended upon to credit himself with a number of 6's. While the South Africans have come to our shores determined to win as many matches as they can, they also intend to enjoy themselves. Most of the arrangements in England have been made for them by Lord Hawke, to whom they are eternally grateful. As already stated, they are accompanied on their trip by George Lohmann, the old Surrey player, under whose superintendence they have been undergoing their preparation for the hard work in front of them. Lohmann is immensely popular with the players, who are unanimous in the belief that they could not have a better guide, philosopher, and friend. The Hon. J. D. Logan, member of the Cape Legislative Council, who has brought over the team, will be seen at most of their matches, and hopes to see the representatives of Britain Beyond the Seas acquit themselves with honour.

Oxford cricketers are still busy with their trial matches, the first instalment of which finishes next Wednesday. An "Old Malvernian" thinks that it the Dark Blues had fewer of these preliminary tussles and more representative games it would be better for all concerned. Handfuls of hard sense underlie this opinion, which is by no means original. Considering the brevity of the 'Varsities' home season proper, too much time is spent in these preliminaries. Such practice games are better than none, but why not tack on another representative match or so another season? Six trial matches (eighteen days' cricket) in about five or six weeks are far too many. Frankly speaking, moreover, the outcome hardly justifies such a waste of valuable time. This year, for instance, the first three Trial Matches sufficed to prove who's who for all practical purposes. Such batsmen as Messrs. Voss, Hollins, Boissier, Dillon, Sanderson, Medlicott, Pawson, &c., and bowlers as Messrs. Kelly Ernsthausen, Dickson, Williams, Hunter, &c., might just as well have been tried in actual representative fray as otherwise. The fact is, it is idle to endeavour to get up fictitious sympathy with what are technically called "sides." If "Captain" Knox has not got a good idea of the strength of his recruits by this time, he never will. "Oxford Citizen" suggests that the Varsity should play the Oxford County Eleven next season, and a capital suggestion too. Such a match would do good in two ways:—(a) excite local interests and (b) enable the most likely new comers to show what they are made of against professional bowling. Under existing conditions the same sort of bowling obtains day after day, the which discounts the batting results no end.

It is greatly feared the Dark Blues will be unco' weak in attack this season—more so even than last year. They then had B. J. T. Bosanquet, a bowler "good at need" indeed! Anyway, so far, no worthy successor to the Old Etonian has been unearthed. However, we shall see how they shape in the first open match v. Mr. A. J. Webbe's XI., on Thursday next and following days. It is instructive that the Cantabs have adopted the plan of extending their representative match list this year; moreover, that "Captain" Day is trying the best of his recruits in the earlier ditto—exactly as suggested by "Old Malvernian." The captain and E. R. Wilson stood down in the match v. Mr. Webbe's XI., notwithstanding which the Light Blues gave a capital account of themselves. Taken all round, the batting was very sound, particularly that of Longman and Harper, the two Freshmen. The greatest "find," however, was G. Howard-Smith (Eton and Trinity), the Varsity high-jumper, in the bowling line. His fast and medium-paced deliveries proved very difficult to play, and—taking two wickets in his first over—he dismissed six batsmen for 23 runs. These fond of taking "doubles" in betting, might, with justice, accept decent odds re the Old Etonian getting his cricket Blue and winning the A.A.A. Championship High Jump this year! Although not possessed of Studd, Steel, or a "Sammy" Woods this year, the Cantabs ought to have a varied lot of trundlers at any rate. Hind, Fargus, Dowson, Wilson, Sewell, Howard-Smith, and M'Corquodale are all fair class, putting aside Johnson and other undiscovered talent. It is a far cry to the Lord's match of course, the bat will again probably hold the upper hand in the next "Battle of the Blues."

One remembers, and therefore regrets, the loss of sporting "esprit de corps" at Oxford University, in particular. Simply from lack of support, both the lawn-tennis and cycling clubs are now defunct, and (unless some speedy steps are taken) neither Inter-Varsity match will come off this year. The love of sport has not deteriorated one whit—far from it—but nowadays to match is thought of college sport, as such, and too little of the representative clubs. A man pays his college subscription readily enough, but the college clubs are altogether niggardly in supporting the University ditto. Only a very few pounds from such a college club would have saved the O.U.L.T.C., for instance, and yet to the lasting shame of those concerned this was refused! Then the whole subject is to be debated shortly, and about time too. The sooner sundry college Dons and others are taught their positive duty towards this and kindred organisations, the better for sport generally, and Inter-'Varsity ditto in particular.

Current items (if passing interest may be briefly permitted). C. Wreford Brown (Oxford), the cricket and football "Blue" and famous international, joins the noble army of Benedicts on June 1; congratulations to him and to Messrs. Bolitho and Fletcher (Oxford), the equally-famous cricket and rowing "Blues"; the latter upon being mentioned in despatches from the front.—The Inter-'Varsity polo match at Hurlingham is provisionally arranged for June 24.—On Friday and Saturday next the Oxford 'Varsity Volunteers will be welcomed home from the front.—Playing in a college match last week C. Ponsonby (Oxford) contributed a fine innings of 203 (not out).—The Oxford Summer Pumping Races commenced on May 16th and the classical city is already filled with visitors from all parts of the country.—F. J. Marsh, the Oxfordshire wicket keeper, has already an average of over 80 in college matches at Cambridge this season. "Captain" Day must keep an eye upon him in case of mishap to W. P. Robertson.

Dealing with cricket at the public schools Blairlodge promise to have a stong allround cricket team this season. Five old "Caps" are available, including the three batsmen who were responsible for more than half the runs scored last year and the two bowlers who took most of the wickets. They have already shown they are in good form in both lines, and provide the nucleus of a very good eleven. They will meet with much better support than last year, both in batting and bowling. The captain, G. L. Siddle, has proved that he is a reliable bat, and the new blood has already done good service, and should do so consistently through the season. In bowling, most of the work will fall as last year on Thorburn and Scott, but there are two fair medium bowlers to fall back upon. There is, also, what Blairlodge have lacked for several years, a slow bowler, who promises well. Kirkwood, the last year's wicket keeper, is at least, maintaining his old form and adds greatly to the strength of the side. The fielding is as good as can be expected so early in the team. They have already played two matches, which they won easily. Against a fairly strong scratch team they made 140 (Kirkwood 45, Siddle 24, Walker 21), and get rid of their opponents for 103. Aginst the Australasians Blairlodge declared at 202 for 8 wickets, Thorburn, Siddle, and Russell each getting over 40. The Australasians were then dismissed for 89. In each match the wickets were fairly distributed among four bowlers.

Cricket at Edinburgh Academy, is now in full swing, and the first match has been played, and though we were beaten, we need not be at all disheartened by the result. Our opponents were Dalkeith, who have always proved at tough nut to crack. Our total was 95, which was certainly meagre enough considering the wicket and the day, but it was procured in a way that showed there was considerable batting ability in the team if they could only achieve that very necessary quality in cricket, viz, patience. F. J. Falconer was the top scorer with 28, and he made his runs in a sound, careful style, and showed that he has certainly not fallen off since last season, when he was one of the most reliable bats in the team. He was unfortunate enough to get his knee in front of the wickets, and had to retire l-b-w. J. C. Murray, who only made 9, was, however, batting very well, till apparently tired of his slow rate of scoring. He sacrificed his wicket by letting out wildly at a good length ball. K. B. Saunders hit about him lustily, but was rather too indiscriminate in his choice of balls to hit, everybody thought that Dalkeith had a very easy task before them, but R. M. Lean proved to be in such good form with the ball, and was so ably seconded by T. Mackay, that, but for a very useful stand by F. Lumley towards the finish, they would have been beaten. As it was they made 119, of which Lumley procured 35. The fielding was good, and there were no catches missed, a record which we hope they will do their very best to maintain through the season, as nothing is more likely to bring a school team out at the top of the tree than good fielding. On the same day the Second Eleven won a somewhat easy victory over the Second Eleven of the Heriotonians. Our team made 141, F. Tod being top scorer with 27, and G. Aitken and R. S. Reid compiling 23 each. The chief honours of the match however, fell to W. H. Ivory, who procured 7 of our opponents wickets for 26 and we hope he may perhaps, be of use to the first Eleven who need a slow bowler. We are glad to see that G. Hole played a good innings of 57 for the Academicals against the high School, and hope he will materially help the team this year.—Golf.—Of the 78 Academicals who entered for the Amateur Championship at St. Andrews, we are sorry to say that only two, T. M. Hunter and J. G. Tait survived till the fourth round, and they were then both beaten.

It seems as though the cricket season at Eton will be an interesting one. It is proposed to build a pavilion adjoining the new cricket ground in Agar's Plough, and Mr. T. G. Jackson, R. A., has drawn plans for a building which is in every way worthy of the game and the school. The cost will be about £2,600. The governing body has given the site, and also made a grant of £2,000. In addition to this the Head-master has given a donation of £60 for the clock tower as designed, and the Lower-master has promised to pay for the clock, which will cost about the same amount. There remain a sum of nearly £500 to be provided for, and old Etonians are appealed to help in collecting that sum.

Charterhouse cricket prospects are cheery. Of last year's eleven there are remaining, O. T. Norris, the captain, who ought to do well with bat and ball; G. T. Branston and G. V. Goodliffe, both promising batsmen and good bowlers. Indeed in these three our school retains the best bowlers of last season There is plenty of material coming on, and there will be apparently, a good wicket-keeper. The list of matches is a long one, with no remarkable novelty in it. The Maniacs, too, have many fixtures. It is surprising to find so few second eleven matches. The ground, thanks to Mounsey's care, is in splendid order. Old Carthusians have done little in University cricket so far. Gardner was our only representative in the Freshmen's matches, and Moss in the Senior's, at Oxford. The latter made, 49, and was successful with the ball.

Rossall School news this week is scarce, as nothing serious has yet been done on the cricket field. The old colours and those who are in the running for the other places in the team have been hard at work at the nets under the supervision of our cricket professional, T. Wardall, an old member of the Yorkshire team. Coward, who used to play for Lancashire in the "sixties," has in his charge the most promising smaller boys in the school, and if he is as successful this year as he was last, we ought to have no difficulty in finding recruits for our teams in future seasons. The general cricket of the school will start on a new system next Wednesday. Each House will play the others on the League principle, and by eliminating from these contests the members of the first and second elevens, it is hoped that the contests will be keen, and, what is also important, practically the same team will represent each House in every match. Points will be given to the winning sides, and to any House that has a distinct advantage in a drawn game. Our chief athlete, R. W. S. Ogle, should carry off several events at the school sports, while G. H. W. Mortimer, H. Watkendon, and C. L. Fabel should also be prize winners. Our shooting eight opened their season last Wednesday with a match against Dulwich College. Considering that it was their first appearance, and also that the light was bad and the wind strong and variable, an opening score of 360 was not very bad. Dulwich, however, were too good, and totalled 411 on their range at Staines,

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MR. MERK, Commissioner, Derajat, has recently had a big Mahsud Jirga at Jhandola to discuss questions connected with the blockade and the payment of the balance of the fine. He dismissed the *jirga* on May 28th, the tribesmen returning to their homes. Their bearing while at Jhandola was satisfactory, but it remains to be seen what results will follow. The blockade meanwhile will be rigorously maintained.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND—REPLAYED TIE.

ROYAL IRISH VS. POONA GYMKHANA.

THE tie in the second round of the Hockey Tournament, between these teams, which resulted in a draw was replayed on Saturday evening on the Oval, when the Royal Irish won by a goal to nothing. There were very few spectators and it has been abundantly evident that there is not sufficient public interest in hockey in Bombay to provide decent gatherings of spectators at two matches at once. The game on the Oval was fairly even throughout, except towards the latter portion of the second half when the Royal Irish played up more determinedly than before. The Poona Gymkhana started the game with four half-backs. Each team tried equally to score in the first half but half time was reached without a point having been registered. Restarting the Irish had to repel an attack and then travelling to the other end they looked like scoring, but the effort was fruitless. Coming again the Poona goal was once more endangered but in a melee in the circle the Irish were penalised and the Gymkhana were able to clear for the time. The Irish, however, maintained the pressure and after repeated efforts were successful. Capt. Ravenhill kicked one shot away but Quirke sent it in again at once and scored the only goal of the match. Thereafter the Irish hastening the pace tried hard to increase their score but were unable to penetrate the defence. At intervals Poona attacked but for the most part the Irish kept play in the Gymkhana half. At the last moment the Irish were swarming dangerously round the Poona goal. Capt Ravenhill had just dealt with one shot and the attackers were, on the point of sending in again when the whistle blew. Score :—

Royal Irish	One Goal
Poona Gymkhana	Nil

THE ROYAL IRISH.—Bandsman C. Lynn, Goal; Bandsman Dwyer, Pte. Kelly. Backs; Lce.-Corpl. Ryan, Sergt. Plunkett, Pte Phelan, Halfbacks; Lce.-Sergt. Quirke, Pte. Murphy. Sergt. Beaumont, Pte. Connolly, Lce.-Corpl Goggin, Forwards.

POONA GYMKHANA.—Capt. Ravenhill, Goal; Col. Light and Lt. Harrison, Backs; Capt. Atkinson, Capt. Douglas, Lt. Theobald, Halfbacks; Lt. Hunt, Lt. Milman, Lt. Ommanney, Lt. Birney, Lt. Jackson, Forwards.

THIRD ROUND.

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS vs. R. A. COLABA.

A great deal of interest centred around this tie in the Hockey Tournament, and on Saturday evening a very large crowd assembled on the Cooperage to witness the play. The general opinion was that the Old Boys would win, and they did by three goals to nil. The R. A. team played a much improved game in comparison with their methods against the Warwicks, and while occasionally there was a brilliant piece of individual work on the part of the Old Boys, their play lacked the finish they showed in defeating the Shropshires. Their game deteriorated very much in the second half, and was probably due to over confidence. If, however, FitzGerald and Noble had been able to utilise the opportunities which occurred, the result would have been much nearer. The Old Boys will have to meet the Royal Irish in the semi-final, and will find them very tough opponents. The Irishmen have an excellent front line, and if the impetuosity of their outside wingers can be somewhat restrained, it is probable the Old Boys will find it beyond their powers to sustain their present record of "goals against."

From the bully Gawthorne and Spilling carried the ball through the defence and the former shot a goal within a minute from the start. Following this reverse the Gunners pressed, Ward and Roberts being kept busy, the attack coming alternately from both wings. The ball was worked back and R. Greene getting possession, sprinted down the right and centred very accurately, but Spilling shot outside. O'Neil and FitzGerald were active for the military side, and Ward let them through, but the chance was missed by Noble. The Boys then attacked, the ball going behind, but from the bully Fern got possession and shot at goal. The goal keeper, however, paid too much attention to Spilling's endeavour to aid the flight of the ball and failed to clear, the result being that the ball slowly ran into the net. A very pretty game was played by the Old Boys up to the interval, and Carp, Wood and Pearce did excellent defensive work. Once the R A. forwards got the ball clear, and O'Neil centered, but the ball travelled a little too fast for Sandford, and a good chance was lost. Shortly afterwards half time was called. The Gunners played a strong game on resuming, and following a fruitless corner Sandford sent in a hot shot, which Merrett stopped in a marvellous way. Not to be denied the R. A. returned to the attack, O'Neil causing Merrett to again concede a corner, from which Fern got possession. Eluding all opposition he passed to Wickham, who centred, and Gawthorne completed a very excellent piece of play by scoring another goal. After this success, the Boys' play deteriorated, and following a penalty given through Sandford being tripped, the backs had a warm time. Again Merrett saved from from Noble. Immediately afterwards Fitzgerald had another chance, but he just missed the post. Ward, Roberts and Brewin were kept fully occupied, the R. A. left wing being very aggressive, but they were unfortunately unable to turn the chances they made to account. In defending, Ward, as usual, was seen at his best, but a word of praise is due to Roberts, who is a very sound player, albeit not so showy. Smith also was ubiquitous, but notwithstanding the R. A. half backs kept the ball amongst their forwards, and FitzGerald after cleverly getting past Ward missed the mark a few minutes before time, which arrived with the score unaltered :—

Old Boys	3 goals.
R. A. Colaba	Nil.

Teams :—

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS.—E. Merrett, Goal; C. Ward and R. Roberts, Backs; E. L. Smith, R. O'Reilly and E. Brewin, Half backs; E. Fern, A. Wickham, A. Spilling, A. Gawthorne and A. Greene, forwards.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Gr. Hill, Goal; Gr. Carp and Gr. Wood, Backs; Gr. Pearce, Gr. Twyman and Gr. Slade, Half backs; Gr. Munt, Lt. Sandford, Br. Noble, Gr. O'Neil and Lt. Fitzgerald, forwards.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 31.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Victoria arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jelunga left this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left this afternoon.

The City line steamer City of Lucknow arrived off Islewight yesterday morning.

MARSEILLES, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left Homeward yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Peninsular, arrived at Marseilles at daylight on Sunday.

Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co.'s s.s. Fairy Queen (Harbour Ferry Service) left Aden for Bombay, on Friday last.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar 3 14-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

AN inquest was held at Hammersmith on the body of William Wynberg Dodd, aged fourteen months, the son of a private in the Medical Staff Corps recently returned from South Africa. It appeared that on May 5, whilst in bed, the mother gave the child a revolver to play with, and said, "Shoot daddy, dear, like this," taking the revolver and pulling the trigger. There was a report, and a bullet entered the child's body, inflicting a fatal wound. The father said the revolver was one with which a soldier had attempted suicide six years ago. He had never used it, and did not know it was loaded. The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure, and added a rider that restrictions should be placed on the sale and use of firearms.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Thursday, His Excellency Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., Governor of Bombay presided and there were also present :—The Hon. Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant. K.C.I.E., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I., I.C.S., the Hon. the Advocate-General; the Hon. Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B. A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. J. Tate, M. Inst. C.E.; the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law; the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S.; the Hon. Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji; the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokale; the Hon. Mr. William Greaves; the Hon. Mr. E. Giles, M. A., (Oxon); the Hon. Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai; and the Hon. Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

A FAMINE TEST WORK.

The Hon. Mr. S. A. Chhatre asked :—Will Government be pleased to state the reason why the famine test-work in the Athni Taluka in the Belgaum District has not been resorted to by the people in proportion to the severity of distress in that taluka?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath :—The fact that few people took advantage of the test-works in Athni was noticed by the Collector and duly reported to Government in April last. The probable reason is that the distress in the taluka is not sufficiently severe to induce many people to accept the famine wage which is strictly proportioned to the price of grain. Inquiries are being made whether the tests imposed in Athni are of unusual severity.

A RAILWAY TO KARWAR.

The Hon. Mr. S. A. Chhatre :—Will Government be pleased to state if they are contemplating, in view of the present difficulty of journey and traffic, the opening of a railway from Margao on the West of India Portuguese Railway to Karwar, a distance of about 42 miles?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath :—The reply to the Hon. Member's question is in the negative, Such a line would be almost wholly in foreign territory and the question of its construction is not one which could be determined by this Government. The connection between Hubli and Karwar is more likely to be eventually practicable.

SUB-REGISTRARS.

The Hon. Mr. S. A. Chhatre :—Will Government be pleased to state if they will make pensionable the services of karkuns and clerks employed under Sub-Registrars? Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of discountinuing the payment to the Sub-Registrars of the fee percentage allowance and increasing, if necessary, their present salaries from the saving thereby caused?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath :—Proposals embracing both the subjects mentioned in these questions are under the consideration of Government.

COURTS OF MAGISTRATES.

The Hon. Mr. S. A. Chhatre :—Will Government be pleased to introduce the system of annual inspection, by the Sessions Judge, of the Courts of Magistrates within his jurisdiction?

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant :—The system of inspection suggested cannot, as the law now stands, be introduced, and Sessions Judges are too fully occupied with the duties already imposed on them to undertake such inspection.

AN ASSISTANT JUDGE WANTED.

The Hon. Mr. S. A. Chhatre :—Will Government be pleased to appoint a separate Assistant Judge with full powers for the District of Kolaba?

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant ;—Government cannot at present hold out any hopes of the suggested appointment being made.

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENT AT AHMEDNAGAR.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale :—Have Government received from the Collector of Ahmednagar the report stated to have been called for in their reply to my question No. 1 put at the Council Meeting of 12th February last? If so, will Government be pleased to lay it on the table?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath :—The following information has been supplied by the Collector of Ahmednagar :—

"The income tax assessment of the Nevasa Taluka for the year 1899-1900 was Rs. 5,083-1-10. The original assessment for 1900-1901 was Rs. 8,331-12-6 and the number of assessees 365. Appeals were lodged by 292 persons in respect of Rs. 6,981-3-8. Of these 134 appeals in respect of Rs. 3,239-2-6 were dismissed. In 58 cases the assessment (Rs. 2,333-14-6) was reduced on appeal by Rs 879-7-2. In 100 cases the tax was wholly remitted: the sum so remitted amounted to Rs. 1,408-2-8. The final demand after the hearing of the appeals was, therefore, Rs. 6,074-2-8. The assessment remitted on appeal was Rs. 2,287-9-10. Of the newly assessed persons whose assessment was remitted on appeal—

	Rs.	a.	p.
60 were *bona fide* agriculturists assessed at	975	2	5
2 were oilmen assessed at	20	0	0
2 were brokers assessed at	20	0	0
7 were grocers with temporary shops on relief works assessed at	98	0	0
6 were Banias' servants assessed at	60	0	0
2 were workers assessed at	20	0	0
20 were grocers with permanent shops assessed at	205	0	0
1 was a begger assessed at	10	0	0

The increase in the demand at once attracted the attention of the Commissioner, and a reduction to the extent needed was made as soon as possible. Directions were issued some time ago for the purpose of securing improved control over Mamlatdars' assessment lists. The explanation of the assessing officer has been called for by Government.

FINES AT MATHERAN AND MAHABLESHWAR.

The following information was laid on the table in answer to a question by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale :—The accompanying statement shows the amounts of fines inflicted on the residents of Matheran and Mahableshwar during the years 1891 to 1899 and the fifteen months ending February, 1901. The increase at Matheran in the fines levied in the last fifteen months is attributed to the fact that the various laws and station regulations relating to plague, quarrying, sanitation and other important matters have been frequently transgressed.

Statement showing the amounts of fines inflicted on the residents of Matheran and Mahablhsewar during the years 1891 to 1899 and the fifteen months ending February, 1901.

Year.	Matheran. Rs.	a.	p.	Mahableshwar. Rs.	a.	p.
1891	66	0	0	115	4	0
1892	92	6	0	280	0	0
1893	129	15	2	165	5	0
1894	144	7	0	54	0	0
1895	31	3	0	148	9	0
1896	57	8	0	202	10	0
1897	151	1	6	398	9	0
1898	221	0	0	161	14	0
1899	507	12	0	319	8	0
15 months from December, 1899, to February, 1901	665	4	0	108	10	0
Total	2,066	8	8	1,954	5	0

The figures for Matableswar include the amounts of fines inflicted by the Superintendent and the Mahalkari.

In reply to the following question put by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale at the Meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th March 1901, the following information was laid on the table:—Is it true that in a criminal action brought about three months ago by the wife of a shoe-maker, named Bhiwa Tatya, against one Kasam Kutchee, the Superintendent of Matheran considered the statements of the complainant and her witnesses as also of the accused to be all unreliable, and that he thereupon ordered all these persons, five in number, to leave the hill? How far do Government approve the expulsion of permanent residents of the hill on such grounds?

It is not true that the persons referred to were expelled from Matheran for the reason given in the honourable member's question. Kasam Kutchee was ordered by the Superintendent to leave because he was a bad character and had been charged on several occasions with molesting women. The other persons, who are of the shoe-maker caste, had settled on the hill as lodgers a short time previously without permission, were living in insanitary conditions and were without any visible means of subsistence. The Superintendent, therefore, ordered them to quit the hill under the authority conferred on him by the rules framed under the Epidemic Diseases' Act, 1897, for the protection of Matheran from plague. It may be added that in neither case was any complaint or appeal made to the District Magistrate whose camp was in the neighbourhood.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

In reply to a question by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale the following information was laid on the table. There is no information on the records of Government showing how much of the land revenue that remained uncollected at the end of 1899-1900 has since been actually collected, remitted and allowed to stand over. That information will be available at the close of the revenue year. The estimates submitted by the Collectors and accepted by Government of collections, remissions and suspensions of the revenue of that year for the districts of the Northern and Central Divisions are however given below :—

District.	Estimated Collections. Rs.	Estimated Remissions. Rs.	Estimated Suspensions. Rs.
Ahmedabad	63,962	6,79,441	1,06,820
Kaira	a 1,49,888	5,12,414	5,92,725
Panch Mahals	9,735	1,52,921	3,917
Broach	3,45,903	3,77,355	10,50,238
Surat	15,424	35,105	34,424
Thana	85,800	100	—
Khandesh	8,52,725	2,18,318	1,21,610
Nasik	1,01,466	1,30,061	16,725
Ahmednagar	2,17,244	4,70,000	3,02,591
Poona	b 1,80,485	(estimates not received.)	
Sholapur	—	2,43,908	
Satara	1,70,381	1,39,604	1,98,385

a Out of this Rs. 16,725 were recovered up to end of March 1901.

b Actual collections up to end of April 1901.

The Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale:—Will Government be pleased to state how much of the land revenue for the current year for the several districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions (a) has been or is expected to be collected; (b) has been or will be remitted and (c) has been suspended?

The following statement was submitted in reply:—

District.	Estimated collections. Rs.	Estimated remissions. Rs.	Estimated suspensions. Rs.
Ahmedabad	a5,59,165	a2,54,971	a1,94,674
Kaira	13,87,350	2,05,007	5,14,087
Panch Mahals	28,131	...	1,57,339
Broach	18,31,707	1,33,315	1,67,441
Surat	21,26,836	500	1,69,716
Thana	13,02,000	...	...
Khandesh	36,10,532	1,33,962	2,85,654
Nasik	10,61,494	92,119	3,65,686
Ahmednagar	6,65,417	4 00 000	5,64,583
Sholapur	6,32,369	2,83,873	1,95,000
Satara	12,97,743	41,615	5,53,222
Bijapur	7,00,000	1,50,000	5,60,000
Belgaum	14,28,470	5,089	1,24,300
Dharwar	23,82,101	1 850	1,53,000
Kolaba	12,62,855	...	2,000
Ratnagiri	8,71,969	...	86,884
Kanara	9,90,765	1,050	2,500

a These are exclusive of figures for one taluka (Sanand) which are given for the current and previous year together The combined estimates are collections Rs. 1,17,340, remissions 1,68,220 and suspensions Rs. 43,500.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Answering the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, said:—(a) The only revised scheme recently sanctioned relates to the superior Police establishment, which was undermanned; and it provides for the following additional appointments, namely:—1 Superintendent, Fourth Grade. 1 Superintendent, Fifth Grade. 11 Assistant Superintendents. Instead of an Assistant Superintendent of Police on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, there will now be a Superintendent; and instead of one Assistant Superintendent of Police being attached to the office of the Inspector-General of Police, there will be two Superintendents, who, while so employed, will be styled Deputy Inspectors-Generals. One of these officers will be engaged on duties connected with the general organization and discipline of the force, and the other with the special supervision of criminal investigation. The new appointments will involve an additional cost approximately of Rs. 60,000 a year. (b) The Governor in Council does not admit that the generalisation about confessions is correct, and in a number of cases, which have recently engaged the attention of Government, it has been found that groundless and sometime deliberately false allegations have been made against the Police as to the manner of obtaining confessions. On the other hand there are still far too frequent instances both of apathy and coercion. It is hoped that with the addition now made to the superior staff a closer supervision will be possible. District Training Schools for Police recruits have recently been established, which will, it is hoped, give good results; and the establishment of a Central Training School is under, consideration but further measures must await a more favourable financial situation.

OVERCROWDED BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—That in view of the great desirability—on account of overcrowding and the prevalence of plague in Bombay—of encouraging building operations and thereby providing suitable accommodation in the suburbs for a much larger number of people, would Government be pleased to consider the advisability of remitting, on land situated within a distance of 15 or 20 miles from Bombay, the whole or a major portion of the building fine levied at present, provided the following or some such conditions, which Government might choose to impose, are complied with:—(1) Such remissions to apply to dwellings constructed within five years. (2) Sufficient open space be provided as compound to prevent such building being constructed too near one another. (3) The plans of the proposed dwellings to be subject to the approval of Government.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath:—It is understood that the Honourable Member will submit a communication giving in more detail his proposals and the reasons for them and it will on receipt receive the careful consideration of Government.

ADVANCES TO INAMDARS.

The Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji:—Will Government be pleased to place on the Council Table the reports (referred to in reply to question No. 4 put by me in Council Meeting of the 24th January 1900) of the Commissioners suggesting the best method of enabling advances to be made by Government to Inamdars with the object of enabling them to advance tagai to their tenants?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath:—Government are not disposed to lay on the Table the reports of the Commissioners on the questions referred to.

DETERIORATION OF HANDWRITING.

The Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji:—Is it not a fact that the Modi hand-writing of the successful candidates in the Third Grade Public Service Examination has greatly deteriorated? Will Government be pleased to take steps to remedy this evil!

His Excellency the President:—Inquiries are being made.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

The following statement showing the amount of land revenue collected in each of the Districts in the Central Division during the revenue year 1899-1900, and the amounts suspended and remitted was laid on the table:—

District.	Demand.			Collections.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.
Ahmednagar	16,37,327	9	8	16,93,016	7	1a
Khandesh	41,10,491	0	0	29,45,491	0	0
Nasik	16,39,459	2	8	13,03,255	5	10
Poona	13,53,279	8	6	7,40,683	9	1b
Satara	18,43,868	3	1	14,59,167	10	9c
Sholapur	11,67,943	9	4	9,40,159	4	7
Total	1,17,52,369	1	3	80,81,773	5	4

District.	Suspensions.			Remissions.			Balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ahmednagar.	4,95,115	3	7	......			4,49,195	15	0
Khandesh	11,65,009	0	0	.....					
Nasik	......			93,249	5	11	(d) 3,42,951	6	11
Poona	......			1,387	15	3	(d) 6,23,876	5	1
Satara	......			......			(d) 3,84,701	8	4
Sholapur	2,27,784	4	9	......			.....		
Total	18,87,899	8	4	94,637	5	2	16,99,727	3	4

a Exclusive of a sum of Rs. 13,345-4-2 representing collections of previous years' outstandings.

b Includes Rs. 11,634-4-11 on account of over-collections.

c Exclusive of a sum of Rs. 34,982-14-11 representing collections of previous years' outstandings.

NOTE.—The amounts marked (d) are equivalent to the amounts of which recovery was suspended. They are shown in this statement as "Balance" only because formal orders suspending them were not issued.

KARACHI PORT TRUST AMENDMENT ACT.

Sir Charles Ollivant said:—I ask that permission of the Council may be obtained for the postponement for a period of three months of the report of the Select Committee on the Karachi Port Trust Amendment Bill. The period granted expired on the 11th of this month. The further postponement asked for will enable the report to be submitted on August 11th.

Permission was granted.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE.

THE NEW BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath, introducing a Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, said:—I have to express my regret that owing to an oversight there was some delay in publishing the Bill of which I have now to propose the first reading and in sending copies to hon. members. But Government has been good enough to suspend rule 23 so as to obviate the necessity of altering the date fixed for our meeting, and as but a few minutes are needed to master the contents of the Bill and as plenty of time will be given for further consideration after the objects are more fully explained, I trust that the convenience of hon. members and public interests have in no way suffered from the oversight. The Bill which I have now to ask the Council to consider is in itself a very simple one. Its object, like that of most amending Bills, is to remove doubts, and these doubts, as I think, I shall be able to show, are not as to the intention of the Land Revenue Code, but as to the effect of the wording employed to express the intention.

MAINTAINING BOUNDARIES.

There are three main points to be dealt with, which I will notice in the inverse order of their importance. The first relates to the maintenance of a visible boundary between fields. Soon after the institution of the Revenue Survey system, a rule was prescribed, and is embodied in the Joint Report to the effect that the intervening strips between boundary marks are constituted the boundary of the fields and should not be ploughed over, and in a rule under Bombay Act I of 1865 it was directed that the width of the strips should be fixed for each district.

The maintenance of the strips was long recognized as one of the conditions of the Survey tenure, and there is no reason to suppose that any change of the condition was intended to be introduced by the Land Revenue Code. But in the definition of "boundary mark" contained in that Act the expression "vacant strip of ground" was used. The word "vacant" seems to be rather meaningless as applied to open ground, but it has been interpreted as "having no possessor," so that vacant strips would be a kind of no man's land. But it was never intended that the occupants should be divested of property in these strips, which are very useful for the growth of trees and grass, and often for turning the cattle employed in ploughing. The result of the interpretation is that there is apparently no legal authority for enforcing the long established practice of maintaining such visible boundaries and in some places the strips are being ploughed up, and even the boundary marks, so pared that there is risk of their disappearing altogether. We propose, therefore, to amend the law, so that we can enforce the old practice. There is not, I may say, unanimity amongst officers as to the expediency of maintaining strips as boundaries. It is represented that the result is to keep in the aggregate a considerable area of land out of cultivation. It does not, however, keep out of cultivation nearly so large an area as the maintenance of hedges in the most highly civilized countries, where land is very much more valuable, and to my mind this disadvantage is trifling as compared with the advantage of having fields demarcated in a manner which does not permit of easy alteration. We should not run the risk of losing the results of a survey carried out at an enormous cost. Before the survey there were no disputes so common as those about boundaries, and indeed without lasting demarcation of properties satisfactory administration would be impossible. It will be observed, however, that no absolute rule is proposed to be prescribed. The description of boundary marks is left to be determined according to requirements. In the case of irrigated land and practically all rice land the maintenance of ridges is a necessary condition of cultivation and in such case the provision is of course superfluous. Where land is of special value for cultivation, the width of the strip may be reduced so far as it is compatible with the preservation of a visible boundary. There is no fear that the discretion of the Collectors and of Government will be exercised to the public disadvantage, and I have no doubt that honourable members will recognize that it is necessary to retain the power to preserve visible boundaries and that the amendment of the law proposed for that purpose is one which should be made.

WHO SHOULD FIX ASSESSMENTS.

The second point which is dealt with is the clear specification of the authority by whom assessment may be fixed on lands assessed for one purpose and appropriated to another or on lands left unassessed at the settlement and of the power to fix the assessment for a specified period and to revise it at the end of that period. There can virtually be no doubt that it was intended that the assessment in such cases should be fixed by the Collector in accordance with the general principles prescribed, and one law officer has expressed the opinion that the survey officer is *functus officio* when the settlement is introduced and that the operation of the order under Section 95 then ceases, but another is inclined to the view that the operation of such order continues for the period of the settlement. It would be open to Government to order another survey, and cause the assessment to be fixed by the officer conducting it, but it is of course most convenient that the Collector should fix the assessment in the cases referred to, and the determination of the question by what officer the duty should be performed does not affect any public interest. If the assessment were not guaranteed for a specified period, it would be competent to the officer to alter it at his discretion. There will therefore, I apprehend, be no doubt in the mind of any Hon, member as to the expediency of making the amendments suggested for the purpose of removing any doubt as to the effect of the law with regard to this matter.

THE MOST IMPORTANT CLAUSE.

The third and most important point which it is proposed to deal with is the grant of land on terms other than those specified in Section 73 of the Land Revenue Code. It was long supposed that that provision was applicable only to persons holding on the survey tenure and that it was competent to Government to allow the cultivation or other use of land in which it has an absolute right on such terms as might seem suitable in special cases. There are large areas of land in Sind which, owing to the vagaries of the Indus, are not suitable for permanent occupation, and the practice of giving them out on annual tenancies has been followed with profit to both the cultivators and the State. Alluvial lands on the banks of rivers in the Presidency proper have been dealt with in the same manner, Members of the wild tribes in Thana have similarly been allowed the temporary occupation of land which had been relinquished, and some have been allotted plots in forests on condition of their not being alienated. Members of hill tribes in Kanara and other districts who have not the means of regular cultivation are allowed to grow crops in rotation on patches of forest land amongst the ashes of bushes which they cut and burn and also to cultivate temporarily high-lying lands on which they can burn branches. Leases have been granted to Bhils in West Khandesh with a stipulation that the lands should be held so long as they are not sold or otherwise disposed of without the Collector's permission. There are also lands called Sheri or Crown lands in Ratnagiri which have been leased for a period of 30 years on special terms. I think it will be admitted that it is reasonable, if not absolutely necessary, that Government should have the power of disposing of lands in such ways as I have mentioned, and we have every reason for supposing that there was no intention of taking away the power when the Land Revenue Code was framed. The form of lease given to Bhils in Khandesh was approved by Mr. Naylor, who drafted the Act. But the law officers now hold that every person who is legally invested with a right to the possession and enjoyment in any form of land is an occupant, and as such, has under Section 73 a heritable and transferable right in it. If a survey settlement has been extended to the land, the occupant is entitled to the use and occupation in perpetuity; otherwise the right is limited to the term for which the occupancy is granted, but within that term it is heritable and transferable.

It is not, however, always easy to say whether a survey settlement has been extended to certain lands or not. It might reasonably be held that forest lands which are measured but entered in the survey papers as unassessed come under the Survey Settlement, and it is at any rate obviously undesirable that a warli who would sell his last rag for liquor should be able to dispose of the right which has been granted even if the right only lasts for a year. As the present law is interpreted, Government could not even grant permission to a man to stack fuel on its land without at the same time conferring a trasferable right. In no other part of India, we are informed, is the State precluded from dealing with unoccupied land which is its absolute property, as it deems fit.

THE BHILS.

The proviso proposed to be added to Section 73 is for the special purpose of protecting members of wild tribes who may be in prossession of land to which it is desirable to extend a survey settlement. It will apply in particular to parts of Western Khandesh in which cultivation has hitherto been carried on by Bhils. As already stated, some of them at present hold under leases which contain a stipulation that the land shall not be disposed of without the permission of the Collector. If the Settlment were applied so that these people would hold on the ordinary tenure it is particularly certain that the lands would soon pass out of their hands. So far as the development of the resorces of the tracts for which, in the circumstances, a specially low assessment is proposed, and the Government revenue are concerned, this would probably not be a disadvantage, but we think that it is incumbent on Government to give such people an opportunity of raising themselves in the scale of civilization instead of being pushed down to lower depths by the operation of the usual economical forces.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Such are the special objects for which this Bill was prepared, and I entertain little doubt that there will be unanimity in this Council as to the expediency of amending the law for the purpose of effecting them. If there had been no other, it would not have been necessary to summon the Council to Mahabaleshwar for the purpose of hastening the legislation. But it has been pointed out by Mr. Lely, Commissioner, Northern Division, that there is at present an opportunity of taking an important step towards the solution of that momentous problem of a remedy for agricultural indebtedness. We cannot, however, take advantage of that opportunity under the law as it now exists or at least as it has been interpreted, and it is on that account most desirable that the Bill should become law before the opportunity pass away.

I enter on the consideration of this most difficult and important of questions with great diffidence. It has exercised the wits of all who take an interest in the prosperity of the country since it came under rule. There have been expressed by those who have had almost equal opportunity and power of judging views as widely as the poles asunder. The recent trend of official opinion has been towards the conclusion that the grant of unrestricted property in land subject to the payment of assessment has been the main cause of embarrassment and that the remedy most likely to the effectual is a restriction on the transfer of land. As honourable members are aware an Act has been passed for the purpose of applying that restriction in the Punjab, but it is admittedly an experiment, and it is recognized that there are special reasons why the measure may be more suitable in that province than in others. His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of the discussion on the Bill which became the Punjab Alienation of Land Act pointed out the need for caution in a matter touching the livelihood of hundreds of thousands if not millions, of the people. I hope to be able to show that this caution is specially necessary in this Presidency, but that the action which we purpose taking is calculated to demonstrate the effect of a restriction on the power of alienation without affecting a single legitimate vested interest.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE?

There are some misapprehensions which it is necessary to remove. It is not infrequently alleged that this widespread agricultural indebtedness is of our making. It can be proved that so far at any rate as the Deccan including Khandesh and the Southern Maratha Country, is concerned there is not the semblance of foundation for such a statement. The Honourable Mount Stuart Elphinstone in his "Report on the Territories conquered from the Peshwa" stated that the insecurity of property had rendered the Maratha peasantry so careless of the future as to lavish on a marriage or other ceremony the savings of years of parsimony and (I quote his words) that "the effects are felt in the debts and embarrassments in which the whole of the agricultural population is plunged." Four years later, in 1822, Mr. Chaplin, Commissioner in the Dekhan, wrote "The Ryats in many villages, though ususually frugal and provident, are much in debt to sowcars and merchants, owing to the oppressions of the Revenue Contractors, Many of these debts are of long standing, and are often made up of compound interest and fresh occasional aids, which go on accumulating so as to make the accounts exceedingly complicated. A ryat thus embarrassed can seldom extricate himself. His exertions may be compared to the pellish torments of Sisyphus, who had no sooner rolled his burthen to the summit of the hill than it fell back upon him with redouble violence. The Deccan Riots Commission came to the conclusion that about one-third of the occupants of Government land in the districts to which their inquiries extended,—and these are the districts in which the question of indebtedness has assumed greatest prominence—were embarrassed with debt. There has doubtless been an increase within the last 25 years, but according to the most recent estimates the proportion of Government land which has been alienated to non-agriculturists, in these districts was 35 per cent, in Ahmednagar, 24 1-2 per cent, in Poona, 22 in Sholapur, and 12 1-2 in Satara. The Commissioner of the Southern Division reported that only 2·3 per cent. of the occupants in the Bijapur district were in the hands of money-lenders. Of course complete accuracy cannot be claimed for these figures but there can be little doubt that the proportion of cultivators deeply embarrassed was far greater when the Deccan came into our possession than it is now. But from causes which I will presently explain the aggregate amount of the debt as expressed in money has enormously increased and property in land has passed into the hands of non agriculturists to an extent which was not possible before our rule commenced.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSFER.

It has frequently been supposed that the British Government was the first to give an unrestricted right of transfer, and the concession is often referred to in official literature as that "fatal gift." So far as the Deccan however is concerned, that does not appear to be the case. Sir Raymond West, indeed, who was I think the first in this Presidency to give impetus to the proposal that the power of transfer should be restricted, says in his pamphlet on the "Land and the Law in India" that there is no doubt about the right of the State according to Hindu law to prevent alienation, and the consent of the King was undoubtedly required in early times. But the Honourable Mount Stuart Elphinstone came to the conclusion that the land of Mirasdars in the Deccan had become a saleable as well a hereditary property, and some of the collectors reported that the sanction of Government was not needed to its sale. Mr. Chaplin also held that in practice Mirasdars could dispose of land without the permission of Government. The paramount object of the time was to maintain all proprietary rights. The view adopted was that originally all land Miras, and that the land cultivated by "upris" had been abandoned by Mirasdars. It was estimated that in Poona there were 3 Mirasdars to one "upri" and in some other districts 2 to 1, but there were said to be few Mirasdars in Khandesh and none at all in Bijapur and the rest of the Southern Maratha Country. The Mulgars in Kanara held much the same position as Mirasdars in the Deccan, and the probability is that everywhere the extent of property in land depended on the treatment which the district had received. Mr. Chaplin pointed out that it was the interest of the State to make the miras tenure as general as possible, as no holding on the Upri tenure would make improvements.

It is clear therefore that we did not originate the power of free transfer of land. It was not however at the time of the conquest, for reasons which I will presently mention, of great importance and it could very easily have been abolished. But the idea of the time and it is an idea which is still entitled to respect was that it would be to the advantage of the community generally to allow full property in land subject to the payment of the State dues, Arthur Young had seen how what he aptly called the "magic of property" had transformed bare hill sides into gardens and put it that it would turn sand into gold. Special importance was attached to free transfer. When the Revenue Survey System was initiated, Sir George Wingate, the main author of it, wrote, "The most effective means at our command for preventing the land becoming the inheritance of a pauper or at least poverty-stricken peasantry is to afford the greatest possible facilities for its conveyance from one party to another, so that when a cultivator becomes impoverished and, by his inability to cultivate his land properly, deprives the community of the wealth it is capable of producing, the land may get into the hands of some one better able to turn it to advantage" He subsequently in 1852 deplored the general indebtedness and contended that the sale of land for debt not secured by mortgage was entirely opposed to Native law and usage and undesirable,—a view which has been adopted in the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, and which with other equitable provisions of that Act I for one hope before long to see applied throughout the Presidency—but he still maintained that liberty of sale or other transfer was necessary for the full development of the resources of the soil.

THE SYSTEM IN FORMER TIMES.

It may be asked, if there was full power of disposal of land under Maratha rule, why the transfer of land to non-agriculturists, which is now so generally deplored, then so uncommon? There are two main reasons, the first the great difference in legal procedure and the second the great difference in the value of the land. In former times the recovery of a debt even after adjudication by a punchayat was seldom enforced by Government. The plaintiff was permitted to effect it by "takkaza" "which," says the Honourable Mount Stuart Elphinston," "though it strictly means only dunning is here employed to everything from simple importunity up to placing a guard over a man, preventing his eating, tying him neck and heels or making him stand on one leg with a heavy stone on his head, under a vertical sun." It was only when complaint was made of excessive or unjust "takkaza" that the sirkar took any concern in the matter. The transfer of land which in the circumstances stated hereafter the creditor was not likely to desire, by legal process could not be common. Now unfortunately our Courts are largely occupied with ordering the sale of land in execution of decrees.

As regards the second reason it may be stated generally that owing to the oppressiveness of the sirkar's demand and the exactions of the officials or farmers of the revenue land was of little value. The Honourable Mount Stuart Elphinstone did say that it was generally saleable at 10 years' purchase, but there had not when he was writting been time for extensive inquiry, Mr. Chaplin after more experience held that the price was not on an average more than 2 or 3 years purchase, and said that land yielding produce of the value of Rs. 200 could not be mortgaged for more than Rs. 100. What we do know is that notwithstanding great reluctance to part with hereditary possessions the area of Miras land became, as we have seen, comparatively small, and in some districts that tenure disappeared altogether, the larger profits of "Upris" tempting many Mirasdars to sacrifice their rights and become tenants at will. There was so much waste that it could only be for special reasons that a material price would be offered for land of which about half the produce had to be paid to the State. Now let us contrast the effect of a moderate assessment united with fixity of tenure. The books of the Registration Department show that the average price of land is about 25 times the assessment, and that the mortgage value is about 19 times the assessment, while money rents run from twice to 7 times the assessment. The average sale value worked out by the Kaira district runs from 45 1-2 multiples of the assesment in Nadiad to 25 3-4 multiples in Thasra, in the Nasik district from 25 in Baglan to 13 in Malegaon, in the Satara district from 51 in Karud to 33 in Pattan, and in the Khandeish district from 38 in Mirpur to 11 in Taloda. In Melapur it is 18. The figures of average mortgage value are nearly as high. It is sometimes represented that the documents registered do not show the real transactions and doubtless the amounts entered are not single payments but the sum of accumulated debt including interest. But the prices bid at sales in execution of decrees must show at least not less than the value of the land in the estimation of the purchasers, and as they are forced sales it is probable that the full value is seldom offered. Now I find that in the Kaira District, which perhaps showed least power of resistance to famine, the average price realized at such sales in 1899 was 19 1-2 multiples of the assessment. In the Panch Mahals it was 28·1 multiples. The lowest was in Broach, 7 multiples. In Poona and Satara it ran up to 45 and 41-1-2 multiples, respectively. In Sholapur it was 23, in Khandeish 19 1-2, but in Ahmednagar and Nasik only 12 1-2 and 14 1-2. These are, of course, the prices of land subject to full assessment, the prices of land partially or wholly alienated not being included in striking the averages. The European demand has enormously increased the money value of much of the produce of this country. The assessment is fixed for long periods and the rule followed is that it should never be raised to the full in the same proportion as prices have risen. There is thus ever a higher profit being left to the landholders and the value of the land increases correspondingly.

A REDUCTION OF ASSESSMENT.

These facts constitute an effective answer to those who allege that excessive assessment is the principal cause of agricultural indebtedness. We do not contend that the Survey Department has made no mistakes, and we have found indications that either on account of mistakes or owing to deterioration from various causes the assessment is in some places for the present at any rate higher than it should be. We have already given relief through talukas or groups of villages in all such cases that have been brought to light and will continue to give relief wherever we find it to be needed. An inevitable sign of over-assessment is relinquishment of land, but we recognise that causes which lead to relinquishment of lands may make the assessment press heavily in adjoining areas without absorbing all the profit, and we are, therefore, inquiring whether it is not desirable to make at least a temporary reduction of the assessment over somewhat extensive tracts, which consist mostly of poor and possibly deteriorating soil, and are held by those who have suffered most severely from the famine. But these cases are special.

The evidence that the assessment is generally moderate or light and that it is on that account and not the reverse that land is passing into the hands of capitalists is overwhelming.

We are accustomed to arguments based on the assumption that human nature is different in this country from human nature elsewhere, but it is obvious that everywhere the value of land to a capitalist depends entirely on the extent to which the assessment falls short of the full economic rent, and it follows that lands could not be sold or mortgaged at such rates as are abovementioned if the assessment were high. I have said that relinquishment is a sign of overassessment, and conversely a demand for land—at any rate a demand for land on the part of people whose livelihood does not depend on agriculture—must be a sign of low assessment. Now we find that since 1861-5 there has been an increase of about 34 per cent. in the occupied area while the ratio of increase in the population cannot have been nearly so high. Both the Deccan Ryots Commission and the Commission appointed to inquiry into the working of the D. A. R. Act, came to the conclusion that there was a tendency on the part of ryots to hold more land than their means justify, and that is surely a clear indication of low assessment. Except in the special cases I have before referred to the areas relinquished in 5 years of unexampled adversity have been quite insignificant. In the current year there have been virtually none outside Gujerat, and there they have not been large. In the first four years of that period a large proportion of the revenue was collected in the Deccan and S.M.C. without pressure except in a few cases of obvious recalcitrancy. From causes which we have not yet discovered there has been more backwardness in paying the revenue in Gujarat but it is specially with regard to the Deccan and S.M.C. that allegations of the indebtedness being due to over-assessment have been made. The produce of land varies infinitely according to numerous factors, including efficiency of cultivation, and a definite statement of the proportion of assessment to produce can seldom be made with any confidence, but crop experiments and the testimony of competent observers point to the conclusion that it is on the average exceedingly low in the Deccan and S.M.C. In Gujerat it is higher, but obviously fertile land can afford a much higher proportion of the produce as assessment than poor land and at the same time leave a larger balance of profit. Indeed it has been generally recognized that the rich soils have not been assessed sufficiently highly in comparison with poor soils. While therefore we have every desire to reduce assessment wherever it appears to be to high, we cannot admit that on the whole it exceeds what is fairly due to the State.

THE EFFECT OF LOW ASSESSMENT.

As regards the proposition that it is on account of the lightness of the assessment and the consequent high value of land that much of it is passing into the hands of capitalists it seems to me obvious that the more thrifty and astute classes would not covet a property which would yield little or no profit. The fact that they are so eager to get the land is a proof that with the assessment to which it is subject it is a profitable possession.

The Famine Commission of 1880 observed that landholders are more indebted than tenants with occupancy rights and tenants with rights than tenants at will, a result obviously attributable to the fact that the classes which have the best security to offer are the most eligible customers of the money lenders, Inamdars who have little or no assessment to pay are the most indebted of all, and there is abundant evidence that the amount of the debt of the improvident classes depends mainly on the value of the security they have to offer. Proximity to Bombay gives a special value to land in Thana, and in that district the proportion in possession of non-agriculturists is far higher than in any other. It is, therefore, on account of a low and not of a higher assessment that indebtedness has greatly increased and that capitalists have ousted cultivators from property in the land.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE PRESIDENCY.

It would, however, in my opinion be a mistake to hold that what the Government expected to be a boon to individuals and to the country has turned out an unmitigated evil. It is certain at any rate that under the Survey system, which includes power of free transfer, the prosperity of the Presidency has advanced by leaps and bounds. In the discussion on the Bill which became Act I of 1865 Sir Bartle Frere related that when he travelled in the thirties from Bombay to Poona vià Panwel he did not recollect seeing a dozen carts during the whole journey, that in 5 months he remembered seeing only 3 carts in the districts between Poona and Sholapur, and these were brought from Madras. The only indigenous cart-wheels were mere discs of stone; the carts were used only for carting manure to the fields and took 8 or 10 bullocks to draw when loaded. "Rarely more than two-thirds of the culturable land in any district were under cultivation. Frequently as much as two thirds were waste; villages almost deserted were frequently to be met with, some were "bechiragh," without a light in them, utterly uninhabited. The people were sunk in the lowest depths of poverty."

The contrast in 1864 was great; it is still greater now. As has been stated, ever since that year the area in occupation has increased by 34 per cent. The Deccan and S.M.C. have passed through 5 years of partial or total failure of crops with little or no indication of lasting ill-effects. There are striking evidence of the "Magic of property" within a couple of miles of us. There are lands in every district which have by the expenditure of capital and the application of industry been brought to a high standard of productiveness, Capital has been devoted to improvement in parts of Gujerat and in the vicinity of Poona with as successful results as in any part of the world, it was reported that in 1897 nearly 7 lakhs of private funds were expended on the construction and repair of wells in the Ahmednagar district. Now it is, of course, true that even without an unrestricted power of transfer the landholder would have the fruits of their industry and expenditure of capital secured to them, but it is open to doubt whether much money would be devoted to improvement of land if it could not be realised whenever it was wanted. The transactions between agriculturist are, on the whole, I think, more numerous than those between agriculturists and non-agriculturists, but unfortunately it is often found that an agriculturist land lord treats his tenants no better than the non-agriculturists do. Sir George Wingate, however, anticipated that under a system of free transfer traders, pensioners and others would be induced to lay out capital in the purchase of land to the great benefit of agriculture and the community at large, and his expectation has been, at any rate, to a considerable extent fulfilled. So long as landholders of these classes treat their tenants with equity the resources of their lands are likely to be more fully developed than if the holders were persons without means to carry out improvements. Probably it would often be difficult for even industrious cultivating occupants to obtain such means if the land could not be given as a security, and to such as are intelligent and provident the possession of a valuable security can scarcely fail to be of advantage.

NO GENERAL RESTRICTION.

There is good ground for the view of the Famine Commission of 1880 that the more enterprising and substantial landholders have greatly benefitted by the enlargement of their proprietary rights. For these reasons and in view of the length of time during which an unrestricted power of transfer has existed in this Presidency we do not think it expedient at present to impose a general restriction on the power of agriculturists to alienate their land. It is possible that the expropriation of our peasant proprietors may some day become an evil of such magnitude that such a restriction, although amounting to a condemnation of existing rights would be justified. *Lati fundia Italian perdidere.* But that day is not yet. It may also be found that the effects of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act and of the action in this Presidency which I am about to describe are so beneficial as to justify some interference with private rights for the public good. But it is clearly expedient to await the result of these experiments before exercising such interference.

On the other hand the transfer of large areas to usurious money-lenders is undoubtedly a public calamity. These people use their capital to get possession of land; they use none for the improvement of it. The cultivators whom they have ousted from the property in the land and who remain as tenants assent to any terms rather than lose the shadow of a title which they still believe they possess. Starvation, it has been well said, is the only limit to the rent which they would agree to pay, and there are undoubtedly now large numbers of cultivators who are not in any year left more of the produce than is necessary to keep them and their families alive.

As I have said the area of land in the possession of non-agriculturists is not so large perhaps as has been supposed, but it goes on increasing year by year. The Famine Commission of 1880 held that if the right of transfer were restricted, the agriculturist would have no stimulus to raise himself or improve his position. But he would not sink to so low a position as that of a rack rented serf of a usurious foreigner who has no regard for local opinion. Part of his crops would still remain liable to attachment for debt, but the creditor would not have such means of oppression as I have described. The cultivators under the Chenab Canal who have not the right of transfer show signs of great and increasing prosperity and the occupancy tenants in several parts of India who are debarred from alienation are said to be more prosperous than others. There is probably nobody who will contend that the Bhills and Warlis, of whom I have spoken, are fit to make a good use of a full right of property in land, and there are cultivating classes in every district who are not much higher in the scale of civilization. There can be no doubt that until education spreads such classes would be better without a right of transfer than with it.

A LARGE AREA TO BE DEALT WITH.

Now it so happens that there is a very large area which on the passing of this Bill it be will be open to Government to deal with as it pleases. Hon'ble Members are aware that instructions were issued to use pressure for the collection of revenue in the years of famine only from persons who were without doubt well able to pay it, and there is no reason to suppose that these instructions have not been generally carried out in a satisfactory manner. Both in last year and in this lists of such persons have been prepared and scrutinized, and there have been based on them estimates of the amounts which will be collected before the close of the year and of the amounts which may be suspended or remitted. For the whole Presidency the anticipated arrears for the two years amount to about 22 per cent. of the revenue due for these years. But in the districts not affected or affected only to a slight extent by famine the arrears are of course small, and in many of the famine districts they are large. In Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar they amount to about 53 per cent.; of the demand and in the Panch Mahals to 50 per cent.; in Kaira, Broach Poona and Bijapur they are between 43 and 35 per cent. In Sholapur and Satara they are about one quarter, and in Nasik a fifth of the amount due. In Khandeish they are only 9 per cent. It is no doubt the smaller occupants who are mostly in arrears and the proportions of occupants from whom revenue is due are doubtless larger than the proportions abovementioned.

THE PLAN PROPOSED.

We purpose giving the Collectors authority to forfeit any lands for which revenue is in arrears and to regrant such lands without encumbrance to cultivating occupants subject to the condition that the right of occupancy will lapse if the lands are alienated without permission. Those who have been previously registered as occupants or who have continuously cultivated the land or their heirs will, of course, have the first claim, and in their absence the selection of *bona-fide* cultivators will be made under the direction of the Collector. Where no one out of many applicants can show grounds for being prefered, it may be necessary to put the occupancy right up to auction, but it will not ordinarily be desirable to have occupants of the class referred to saddled with liability for a price for occupancy right, and in such cases it will probably be preferable to give the land on the ordinary survey tenure.

It will be observed that unless arrears are paid off to a much larger extent than has been anticipated there will be an opportunity of creating the special tenure in some districts on a very extensive scale. Of course if persons interested in the land choose to pay off the arrears, they cannot either legally or equitably be prevented and their may be non-agriculturists as well as agriculturists occupants whom it is desirable to retain as occupants on the conditions hitherto in force and who may fairly be allowed a period of grace for payment of their dues. But people whose property in the land has been acquired by way of speculation have no ground for complaint if the paramount condition on which the property is held is enforced. In these matters a large discretion must be left to the Collectors under the general direction of the Commissioners. But we hope that advantage will be taken to a large extent of the opportunity which on the passing of this Bill will exist to give a right of occupancy without an unrestricted power of transfer.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHEME.

Of course to the extent to which the measure is carried out the arrears will be remitted and a large sacrifice of revenue is involved; if effect is given to the scheme to the fullest extent possible, the loss will approximate to 75 lakhs. This is exclusive of about 53 lakhs or more than half a crore which would be remitted in any case. But we think that the benefits which are not unlikely to result are worth that sacrifice, and that the calamities to which the cultivators of this Presidency have been subjected for 5 years justify large measure of liberality. The people who are not able to pay their dues or get them paid on their behalf are for the most part those who have not been able to make a good use of the full property they held. Those who can pay have not exhausted their means or their credit and will probably continue to make a wise use of both. There will exist side by side occupants with full power of transfer and occupants without it and it will be seen who are the more prosperous, if the restriction on the latter is found to work to their disadvantage it can be cancelled with a stroke of the pen. If it is found manifestly to promote prosperity in a great degree, there may be found a justification for extending it which will be accepted by all concerned.

There is another advantage of no small importance attached to the scheme or to the arrangements under which it will be carried out. Hon'ble Members are aware that owing to the large extent to which capitalists hold or have interests in land in this Presidency Governments have never felt themselves justified in allowing a general suspension of the levy of revenue, while they have always been ready to deal liberally, either in the way of suspensions or remissions, with actual cultivators, although the assessment is based on the assumption that the prudent can pay it in bad years as well as in good and the moderation of it combined with liability for regular payment was expressly intended to foster thrift. It will now be possible to give to the Collection that elasticity which is no doubt desirable with a minimum of individual inquiry. The occupants who retained the power of transfer will ordinarily be men of means who are not entitled to any concession; those who have not the power will ordinarily be actual cultivators, who, it is recognized, should not be required to pay the assessment in the year in which it is due if the crops are not sufficient for the purpose.

If hon'ble members agree, as I have no doubt they will, that it is not only desirable but indispensable that Government should have the power of allowing the use and enjoyment of waste lands on terms other than those of what is called the survey tenure, the extent to which the power is exercised is, of course, a matter which must be in the discretion of the Government. But it has been thought that it would be to the advantage of the community to let hon'ble members and through them the public know what present use it is contemplated to make of the power. The measure intended is in accordance with the view of the commission appointed to inquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, who although unable to recommend the withdrawal of the power of transfer from those who possessed it, were unanimous in holding that such power should not be included in the right of occupancy conferred in future, and the latter is now the generally accepted official view to which we happen to have the opportunity of giving effect on an extensive scale.

EXISTING RIGHTS SECURE.

We do not overlook the fact that it may be difficult for some of the occupants on the new tenure to carry on cultivation without the credit which the security of the land creates, but there is a considerable body of evidence to indicate that the security of the crops will be enough for obtaining means of efficient cultivation. Many, perhaps, most of the cultivators, who will have the limited occupancy right, have been in the past and the current year aided by advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, which have been given on an unprecedented scale. Through the liberality of the Government of India we have been able to satisfy to the full every application from Collectors for the purpose. It is possible that such assistance may be more necessary in the future than in the past.

But the effect of the measures in this and other respects remains to be seen. We are able to make an experiment without touching the existing rights of a single individual and it is accompanied with a liberality which will go far to remove a burden on landholders which famine would ordinarily impose. If the experiment is unsuccessful, the former state of affairs can be reverted to either in individual cases or generally without any harm having been done. If a lage proportion of the agricultural classes are converted from oppressed serfs of exacting moneylenders into contented occupants enjoying the full fruits of their industry except the moderate share due to the State, the famine which has caused the opportunity of carrying out the scheme will have been a veritable blessing in disguise.

THE HON. MR. GOKHALE.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale said:— Your Excellency, I am sure the Council has listened with great interest to the very lucid and comprehensive speech which the Hon. Mr. Monteath has made in introducing this Bill. In the course of the speech, the honourable member explained to us how it was that Government came to take the somewhat unusual course of summoning this meeting at this hill station. But I fear the explanation will hardly satisfy those who are of opinion that only the greatest urgency can justify a choice of time and place which cannot but be more or less inconvenient to some of the members. My Lord, I do not think it can be said that the introduction of the present measure was a matter of such extreme urgency. The only reason which the honourable member mentioned for bringing forward the bill at this time and place and in its present form is that the Hon. Mr. Lely considers that the present juncture is favourable for taking an important step forward towards the solution of the much-vexed agrarian problem in the Presidency. Now with all respect for Mr. Lely, I feel bound to say that this question is so important and so complicated that even his great authority is not sufficient to make us accept without very careful examination a measure which, though apparently a small one may not be as innocent as it looks.

A GENERAL INQUIRY ASKED FOR.

And the proper course for Government to adopt is I venture to submit, to defer this kind of legislation until a careful and comprehensive inquiry has been instituted into the whole Land Revenue problem—the pressure of assessments the extent of the indebtedness of agriculturists, the extent to which lands have gone out of their possession, the causes of relinquishments and forfeitures, the effects of the rigidity of the State demand and the general condition, needs and resources of the Agriculturists. Last year Your Excellency in speaking of a suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, was pleased to state at a meeting of this council that the Famine Commission then about to be appointed, would, among other things, inquire into the land revenue policy of the Bombay Government.

It is true that Sir A. MacDonnell's Commission did make, in same places, a sort of inquiry into the incidence of State demand and the question of suspensions and remissions, but the inquiry was not systematic and moreover the report of the Commission has not yet been published so that the public is in the dark as to the conclusions at which the Commission has arrived in these matters. Mr. Maconochie's report is also not yet out. An thus even such help as would be available to the public, after the publication of these reports, in forming its judgment on these important questions is not at present available. My Lord, there is another reason for which I respectfully press for a general inquiry before such legislation is undertaken. All those who have any acquainsance with the land revenue administration of the Presidency feel that it was time that Government undertook a general revision, of the Land Revenue Code. The grievances of the Inamdars, which my Hon. friend the Chief of Ichalkaranji has been pressing on the attention of the Council for some time past the provisions about the Collection of revenue, about suspensions and remissions and various other matters—all these require amendment and I think it is not at all desirable that when such a general revision of the Code is needed, Government should bring forward and that in such a hurry, an amending Bill dealing with one point only. I submit, my Lord, that such a course is nothing better than a mere tinkering with the problem.

INDEBTEDNESS IN THE DECCAN.

The Hon. Member has made a lengthy statement on the subject of the indebtedness of the peasantry and the incidence of the State demand.

I do not propose to follow him in that discussion to-day—I will say something about these matters at a later stage of the Bill—but to one statment of his, I think I must demur at once. The Hon. Member is of opinion that the peasantry of the Deccan was even more involved in debt before British rule began than it is to-day. I do not think that there is any warrant for that statement. It is true that Mr. Elphinstone and other authorities have stated that there was a good deal of poverty and even indebtedness among its agriculturists before the Deccan came under British rule. But the Deccan Ryot's Commission, after a careful examination of the question has, if I remember right, recorded its deliberate opinion that the extent of the agriculturists' indebtendness had much increased since British rule began.

And two causes contributed very materially to this result. One was Mr. Pringle's unfortunate settlement, which, in the opinion of competent authorities, simply ruined the peasantry of the Deccan; and the other was the facilities given by the British Government to the money-lending class in the matter of recovery of debts. The evil of the wrong start given by Mr. Pringle's settlement to the peasantry was aggravated by the action of the civil courts and the embarrassment and the consequent helplessness of the peasantry have gone on increasing with time, I do not think, therefore, that the British Government can fairly claim to be free from responsibility for the present extent of the ryots' indebtedness in the Deccan.

THE STATE DEMAND.

The Hon. member has also observed that the state demand has nothing to do with the indebtedness of the Agriculturists. I submit this is an unsafe position for any one to take after what several commissions have recorded on the subject. The rigidity of the state demand and the theory of averages are in no small measure responsible for driving many Agriculturists into the hands of money-lenders, and I think this is a point on which not much difference of opinion should be possible. Having made these few general observations, I may now proceed to indicate very briefly—I think I need not do more than that at this stage of the Bill—my view of the measure which has just been introduced. And I may say at once that as regards the proposal to restrict free transfers in the case of waste and forfeited lands which may be given on lease, I have an open mind. I admit that the proposal, as far as it goes, interferes with no vested rights. I also admit that under certain conceivable circumstances, such restrictions may be the lesser of two evils. But have such circumstances, I ask, arisen? What evidence is there to show that they have? I listened very attentively to the hon. member's speech and I confess I have not been convinced by it.

WILL RESTRICTION BE BENEFICIAL.

I confess I am very doubtful as to whether this proposed restriction by itself will confer any benefit on those who will be affected by it. Perhaps more light will be thrown on the point when the bill comes to be considered by the Select Committee and till then, I will continue to have, as I have already said an open mind on the subject. On one point, however, in this connection I think it necessary to say a word. The Bill does not state what restrictions are proposed to be imposed on free transfers. The whole thing is left to the discretion of the Collector. Now this is not what the Punjab Act does, and I mention the Punjab Act because the Hon. member has mentioned it. The Punjab Act provides for three kinds of mortgages and for these the permission of revenue-officers is not needed. The Punjab Act also provides for free sales between agriculturists under certain circumstances; and under that Act, therefore, an agriculturist knows what he may do of his own free choice, and for what he must obtain the previous sanction of the revenue officer. The Bill before us makes no such detailed provision, but leaves everything to the unfettered discretion of the Collector, which I think is very unsatisfactory. As regards the proposal to give short leases, that to my mind appears to be the most objectionable feature of the Bill, I submit that absolutely no case has been made out for this departure from the established policy of granting leases in perpetuity, subject to revision of assessment every thirty years.

The statement of objects and reasons says that sometimes when land requires long intervals of fallow, it entails a loss of revenue to Government if under the perpetuity tenure, such land is not taken up, while if it is taken up by any one, it may occasion loss to him. If this is the only reason for proposing short leases, I think the difficulty may well be got over by the simple expedient of granting leases in perpetuity and remitting the assessment as a matter of course in years of fallow. Moreover in the case of forfeited lands, there is no shadow of justification for substituting short leases for the present survey tenure. There is no question of fallows in the case of such lands, and there is no reason why the new occupants should have only short leases granted to them.

My Lord, the perpetuity of tenure is a matter of the most vital importance both in the interests of the Agriculturists and for the sake of the improvement of land, and I submit it should not be lightly disturbed. What interest will the holder of a short lease have in the permanent improvement of his land? Moreover what is there to prevent the Collector from raising the asssessment every time a new lease is granted? It may be said that the Collector will ordinarily use his discretion well, but I for one would not confer such wide discretionary powers on him. When lands are forfeited, when neither the ryot nor the sowkar cases to prevent the land from going back to Government, I think it is a fair presumption that the assessment is excessive in comparison with the productive capacity of the soil, and the remedy for this State of things must be sought not in the substitution of short leases for the perpetuity tenure but in the abatement of the State demand. I earnestly trust therefore that Government will drop this proposal about giving land on short leases. My lord, I do not think I need detain the Council longer. I regret the introduction of this measure at this time and place, and in its present form I fear it can do but little good; I also fear it is capable of doing a great deal of harm.

THE CHIFF OF ICHALKARANJI.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji remarked that the Bill though a short and simple measure involved a question of great importance. It was the first time these principles were to be introduced. One was the giving of land on such conditions as the Collector might prescribe. As long as the system of giving land on short leases was not worked to make the condition of the agriculturists worse by making the rent higher there would be no ground of complaint, and he hoped there would be a limit do the amount of the rent. There was, he thought, too much partitioning of the land. The holdings were getting too small.

THE HON MR. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh deprecated the taking up of legislation piece-meal. Recent enquiries and recent experience had shewn the necessity of the amendment of several provisions of the Land Revenue Code. It would have been better, in his opinion to have dealt with all the alterations together. As regards the bill before the council it seemed to him the change in the existing code would not be beneficial to the cultivator. He did not dispute that Government had full power to deal with lands which were waste or forfeited. But the question was whether it would be good policy to grant these forfeited lands on short leases or without power of transfer. Circumstances might easily arise in which it became necessary for the occupant to borrow money. But under the system proposed there would be no security and he would find it difficult to procure money. It would also injuriously affect the cultivator in another way. The amount of interest depended upon the security that the debtor was able to offer. If he was able to mortgage good land then he had security and the amount of interest would be low. But when the person lending money saw he was dealing with a man who had no property it would be a risk for him, and he was likely to charge a very high rate of interest on the loan. So it would be a measure which instead of being beneficial to the cultivator, would be injurious to him. The hon'ble member had spoken of liberal advances from the State, but he thought it would be almost impossible for the State to enter in loan dealings to the same extent as the sowcars had been doing. It was said that is was necessary to restrict credit by taking away from the occupants the right of transfer, because credit led them into improvidence. But in connection with this question of improvidence he would ask that the case of the aboriginal and non-aboriginal classes be considered separately. He spoke in reference to Guzerat and in reference to those districts in connection with the non-aboriginal class and he should think they were as frugal as one would expect people of their position to be. There might be here and there cases of extravagance but looking at the majority of them he submitted that it would be very difficult to consider that the indebtedness arose from extravagance or improvidence. The general opinion had been that the indebtedness so far as these communities were concerned was due to bad seasons, the deterioration of the soil and the pressure of Government dues. He felt that before any assumption was made that all the indebtedness was owing to improvidence there ought to be an inquiry whether it was really the case or whether it arose from circumstances over which the people had no control. It could not be denied that the aboriginal classes were improvident, but was not that due to their extreme distress! If these people were to be kept up the taking away of the little credit they had was not the way to do it. They should go in the opposite way and bring in conditions to enable them to earn something and save a little. He felt the amendments would be also injurious to this class of people.

THE HON. MR. CHHATRE.

The Hon. Mr. Chhatre felt the Bill would disappoint the people of the Presidency. This piece meal system of legislation was not a desirable one, and he felt it would be better to take all the amendment needed at one time. The restrain of the power to alienate was a new principle. It had been a right in India from time immemorial and it was not desirable in his opinion to deprive the people of that right. It was necessary he thought to have an inquiry into the cause of the indebtedness of the people before taking action. He submitted that the present Bill was wrong in several respects.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT.

Sir Charles Ollivant said:—I should like to make one or two brief remarks but I shall not enter into the important subject which was dealt with so frankly and elaborately in my Honb'le colleague's exposition in regard to the Bill. But from what I have heard I think there is a good deal of misapprehension as to the Bill itself and to the circumstances under which we are assembled here. A great deal has been said about indebtedness and the transfer of occupancy right and so on, so that it seems to me to be believed that is the main object of this legislation whereas as a matter of fact even if we had not discussed this subject at all we should have still had to have come here, or to go to Poona at an earlier date, in order to legislate in the terms of the bill before us. It does not seem to be sufficiently realised that this is an enabling Bill; that our officers have gone on doing that which they all believed they had power to do and have found their legal powers are now in jeopardy and it was absolutely necessary that those powers should be legalised beyond a doubt. If certain other consequences follow—not as a certainty but as a possibility—this Bill, that does not affect the position in which we found ourselves, a position necessitating early legislation. When the Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldas was speaking about Guzerat I wondered if the rivers had changed or the system had changed since I left it. When I was in Guzeart there were plenty of short term leases. Are we to go on granting them contrary to the law? We must have a Bill to legalise them. I desire futher to express my entire concurrence in the views which have fallen from my Hon'ble colleague as regards the larger question by which with the change in the law shall we be able to make a most interesting and cautious experiment. I think hon'ble members will allow with regard to the time and place being unsuitable that this question should not have been postponed or brought up at the tag end of the Budget meeting. The question was whether to have a meeting at Mahableshwar or an early meeting at Poona, and I cannot but think we should find the majority in favour of a meeting at Mahableshwar. I see an hon'ble member shaking his head but he does not belong to the legal profession. But there are many members who do belong to the legal profession and they would rather go to a meeting of the Legislative Council during the period of the vacation than one when the Court is sitting.

THE HON. MR. MONTEATH'S REPLY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath replying on the debate said:—Notwithstanding the courteous terms in which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has referred to my explanation of the objects and reasons of the Bill I am afraid I cannot have made myself fully understood. There were several arguments used which appear to have been based on an entire misapprehension.

A GENERAL REVISION.

I have to explain in the first place that although we find it desirable to introduce this short Bill amending certain sections of the Land Revenue Code we recognise there are many other sections which require amendment and that a general revision of the Land Revenue Code is very desirable. But that is a very large matter. The Land Revenue Code would probably not have required so much amendment if it had been more carefully considered in the first instance and if we are going to introduce a thoroughly revised Land Revenue Code we require to do that with very great caution and after a very full enquiry. The matters with which we are now dealing are matters of some urgency, and which it was desirable to deal with at once. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas has stated that he does not deny that Government have full powers to deal with land as they choose. If so then it is unnecessary to make any amendment in the Bill. But it was pointed out to us that under certain circumstances of the Code, we could not give these short leases in cases in which it was manifestly desirable, I think, to give them and for that reason an amendment was necessary to give us the power which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas thinks we have already. As regards this question of short leases there is a misapprehension. Mr. Gokhale seems to think our object is to give up all this large area of land on short leases. I can assure him there is no such intention. Occupants generally will have the same rights as they now have subject to the restriction that they are not entitled to alienate the land without the permission of the Collector. There will be no alteration from time to time of their assessment other than the alteration made with regard to the ordinary survey tenure and so long as the land remains in their possession they will be entitled to the same rights which they have hitherto held.

THE DEMAND FOR AN INQUIRY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldass said that before we proceeded with a measure of this kind there should have been an extensive inquiry. So far as the measure itself is concerned it is a measure which is absolutely necessary to allow Government to deal with special cases of the land in a manner wich seems fit. It is only with the object of informing the hon'ble members and the public of the measures which we intend to take as regards the lands which are forfeited that I gave the explanation. I have done, of the manner in which we intend to make use of the power, but, as my hon'ble colleague has expressed it, largely as an experiment with a view of seeing whether or not people of this class will prosper better without the power of transfering land at pleasure than they have prospered with it. Whether the difficulties under which they now lie result from improvidence it is not matter which it is necessary to enquire into. We know as a matter of fact many of them are irretrievably embarrassed and they will now in many cases, at any rate, be enabled to make a fresh start and it will be seen whether the restraint of the restriction of land is likely to be beneficial or not. As regards the further enquiry which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale suggested he seems to have overlooked the fact that there has been nothing but enquiry going on for the last quarter of a century at any rate, and as regards this particular point we are going entirely in accordance with the recommendation of the commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act. They were unanimous in recommending no land should be given out in future with free power of transfer.

THE CAUSE OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale referred also to the cause of indebtedness as being Mr. Pringle's settlement. But that extended to a small part of the country; it was in force for a short time and the fact that it was unsuccessful was soon recognised and further remissions were granted. Unfortunately, it is true the officers of the time did not allow the benefit of the remissions to be extended to all those to whom Government desired it should be expended. A certain amount of misery no doubt was the result but that that was not the cause of general indebtedness must I think be quite apparent from the facts of the case. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale also said that the Bill does not state in detail the cases in which transfer will be allowed as the Punjab Alienation Act does. But as regards that I have to point out that the Punjab Act was dealing with exsiting rights. The Act applies generally; whereas as, as has been pointed out under the power we are taking we shall be able to give out land in future on such terms as seem reasonable and suitable. Another misapprehension it seems to me on the part of Mr. Gokaldass is that we are taking some new power to asset building sites. All that we are doing is to explain what the intention of Government always has been and what we think is probable nobody will object to. We are not giving the collector power to revise building assessments whenever he chooses, on the contrary we are trying to make it clear that the assessment will be fixed for a specified term and then only will it be liable to revision. That also meets the question which the hon'ble gentleman asked as to whether it applies to cases in which assessment has already been fixed. The amendment of the Act merely makes it clear it is for the Collector and not for another officer to fix the assessment in certain cases which have not been dealt with in the course of the revenue settlement and it is competent to him to fix the assesment for a certain specified term with power to revise it afterwards. With these remarks I propose the first reading of the Bill.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the President:—It will now be my duty to ask you whether it is the pleasure of the Council that this Bill be read a first time. My hon. colleague, Mr. Monteath, has explained the object of the Bill so fully that it is quite unnecessary for me to add anything to what has been said. I would add, however, that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale made a remark crediting me with a little more authority than I could hope to possess when he said that last year I said the Famine Commission would enquire into the Land Revenue system of the Bombay Government, I think my expression was that the result of the Famine enquiry would probably lead to some such examination although I have not had the pleasure of seeing the Famine report. With regard to this paricular Bill it is not by any means our last word I trust on the Revenue question. Mr. Chhatre said people in the Bombay Presidency would receive it with disappointment, but I hope he does not think we have no further ideas in our heads. It is a bill to deal with one specific point, certain lands have become or likely to become forfeited and we have an opportunity, without interfering with a vested interest, to try an experiment which is original and which if successful will be of great value and if unsuccesful can be cancelled without difficulty. If it is the pleasure of the Council the Bill be read a first time Mr. Monteath will move that it be referred to a Select Committee.

The first reading was carried and the following Select Committee appointed:—The Hon'ble Mr. Chhatre, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Hon Mr. Gokhale the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Venilal, the Hon'ble Mr. Cumine and the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath.

IODINE TERCHLORIDE AND PLAGUE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.)

SIR,—I subjoin the statement for the month of April last of the Bubonic and other Fever cases treated with "Liq Iodine Terchloride" at the undermentioned free stations opened by Sheth Naranji Dwarkadas.

Stations	No of Cases		Recoveries		Deaths		Percentages of Recoveries	
	With buboes	Without buboes	With buboes	Without buboes	With buboes	Without buboes	With buboes	Without buboes
Girgaum	63	279	47	277	16	2	74·6	99·3
Pydhoni	18	214	13	213	5	1	72·2	99·5
Total......	81	493	60	490	21	3	74 07	99·3
		574		550		24		
Total, February and March	238	602	128	589	110	13	53·7	97·8
Grand Total...	319	1095	188	1079	131	1[illegible]		
		1414		1267		14		

In addition to the cases mentioned in the statement for April, there were 44 more treated at the stations, the results of which are not known, and hence they could not be included.

From the above statement it will be perceived that during the last 3 months—the epidemic season—in all 1414 patients were treated at the free Stations with Liq Iodine Terchloride, out of whom 1267 recovered and 147 died. True it is, that in the great majority of these cases it is impossible to determine with precision the exact number of "genuine" plague cases. But it must at the same time be remembered that almost all the cases treated, had come from localities where plague was most rife, or had been in contact with plague patients. This fact alone will force the public to the irresistible conclusion that the number of plague cases placed under the heading "with buboes" with a view to dissipate all doubts, falls very much short of the actual one. Be that as it may, there will be no denying the fact that the results, even as they are shown above, are eminently satisfactory. The Germicide in question, has now unquestionably established its value by giving a much reduced death rate in plague epidemic.

Another factor in connection with the above statement, which goes a great way to enhance the value of this germicide, is that almost all the patients that received the treatment, were from among the low caste people, who are notorious for their susceptibility to plague and such kindred diseases on account of their scandalously filthy habits and living. The regular administration of the medicine and proper nursing, moreover, could not be expected from these ignorant and illiterate persons. In spite of all these adverse circumstances, the action of the germicide in question was marked and quick in lowering the temperature and crippling the further development of the disease, and thus hastening the recovery of those who availed themselves of it in time. I would, on the strength of this successful trial, fairly extensive, commend this Iodine Terchloride to the notice of those who are interested in the vexed problem of saving the unfortunate and helpless victims to this fell disease, and entreat them one and all to try this germicide in good earnest in all diseases of Septic origin. There was, no doubt, the disposition to cry down this potent curative to the level of much advertised "so called" patent medicines; but now happily the sign of correct understanding is distinctly observable, and I have no doubt that, ere long, all doubts and scruples regarding its use would vanish. I have reasons to hope that medical men would not look upon this Iodine Terchloride—which is nothing but a well known and stable chemical compound—as in any way a strange drug of unknown and unreliable composition, but would hail it as the true non-poisonous germicide, of which they were in sore need; and shaking off all their prejudices would accept this germicide with a satisfying sense of relief, giving up the harmful use either of depressant, diaphoretic and antipyretic remedies, or stimulants such as strychnine, atropine &c., in poisonous doses.

Before bringing these few remarks to a close, I embrace this opportunity of publicly expressing my gratitude to my late lamented friend Dr. Bahadurji, whose encouragement at the initial stage of the trial was quite an incitement to me for further progress. Another gentleman who must rightfully claim my gratitude and that of the public at large, is that unostentatious Shet Naranji Dwarkadas, whose keen sympathy for suffering humanity and enlightened interest in the solutions of the great scientific problems of the day, led him to voluntarily place at my disposal sufficient funds to carry on my investigations in this direction and to give the benefit of the germicidal treatment to the poor. It will not be too much to say that the present accomplishment would, but for his help, have been almost an impossibility. Allow me therefore, to publicly acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude on behalf of myself and that of the public, the invaluable help rendered by him. I must also thank those medical men and others who kindly assisted me with more or less energy and interest in the trial.—Yours, &c.

J. K. GAJJAR.

Bombay, May 31.

WIDOW MARRIAGES.

THE following is copy of a memorial addressed to H. H. the Gaekwar:—

"I am directed by the Council of the Praja Mandal to most respectfully draw Your Highness' attention to the following observations on the Bill Legalising Widow Marriages, recently published in the Baroda Government Gazette.

I The Praja Mandal represents the citizens of Mahuva and tries to promote social, moral and political advancement of the people.

II The Council of the Praja Mandal has reliable authorities from Shastras to show that widow marriage is sanctioned by religion. As that is proved by distinguished scholars like the late Pundit Ishwar Chundra Vidyasagar we need not enlarge upon the controversy.

III The Indian legislature has passed a similar law in 1856. It would be an injustice to Your Highness' subjects not to have the same privileges as their neighbours in the British territories. It is the duty of the State to remove the unnecessary restraints Your Highness' subjects at present suffer from.

IV That several persons from Your Highness' territories have thus remarried by the aid of the British law is a proof that Your Highness' subjects urgently need the passing of the bill.

V That the prohibition of infant marriages would do away with the necessity of such an act as the intended one is a misapprehension of the aim and scope of the act. Looking at the figures of the census of 1891 the number of widows above the age of 16 seems to have been very large.

VI That the people would adopt required reforms themselves seems improbable because during half the century since the British law (Act XXI of 1856) was passed though education has made rapid strides, some hollow clamours have been raised against the passing of the bill.

VII. The council of the Praja Mandal, however, ventures to suggest that to make the law really effective and beneficial to the people, some clauses prohibiting the disfigurement of widows and entitling the remarried couples to sue successfully in a Court of law in case of contempt by their caste, should be inserted in the bill.

VIII. The Council of the Mandal is firmly convinced of the necessity of the law and therefore humbly prays Your Highness to pass the bill thereby conferring a great boon upon your highness' subjects—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) M. L. DESAI.

Hon. Scry. to the Praja Mandal.

THE annual contest between Yale and Harvard University was held at Newhaven, Connecticut, on May 18. There were thirteen events, five points being counted for a first, two for a second, and one for a third. Yale won by 57 points to 47.

THE HINDUS AND MR. T. J. BENNETT.

IN response to invitations issued by Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotamdas, and some other leading members of the different sections of the Hindu community a large number of representative Hindu gentlemen at present in Bombay assembled on Friday afternoon at Mahadev Baug at a "pan supari" party in honour of Mr. Bennett.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in addressing the assembly, said:—Gentlemen,—We are assembled here this evening to bid farewell to our friend, Mr. Bennett, editor and proprietor of the "Times of India," who leaves these shores for his native land to-morrow. Mr. Bennett came to Bombay in 1884 and filled the post of assistant editor of the "Bombay Gazette," which he held until 1892, when he succeeded the late Mr. Curwen as editor, and subsequently also proprietor of the *Times of India*. During these seventeen years, Mr. Bennett took a keen interest and active part in the discussion of every public question of importance. His writings in the *Bombay Gazette* marked him out as a capable writer. They gave assurance of the rise of a new star in the firmament of Bombay journalism. That early promise Mr. Bennett amply fulfilled in his later career at the *Times of India*.

Mr. Bennett, who was received with cheers, in reply said that he accepted the compliment they had paid him precisely in the spirit in which it was offered. He understood that complaint had been made that it was put forward as an unanimous expression of the sentiment of the Hindu community. He knew better than so to regard it. If, however, it was not an unanimous expression of opinion, it certainly was a representation of all that was influential, well-informed, and loyal in that community. He regarded that meeting as a proof that his labours during the last seventeen years in India had met with some measure of approbation, though he felt the value of these services had been largely over-rated through the kindness of his friends. That he had pleased everybody he did not pretend. Opposition was an essential element of public life in this as well as in other countries, and he took it as a matter of course, and was glad to have it. Those of them who were acquainted with the public life of England, and especially with the present condition of the House of Commons, well knew that the weakness of the present Government was due to the lack of an effective Opposition, and that, as a rule, Government profited by being opposed. So it was with journalism, and he hoped that his friends over the way derived satisfaction from the knowledge that in opposing the *Times of India* they had added to its influence. (Laughter.) Sir Balchandra had been good enough to refer to some of the salient points in his journalistic career in India. It would be hard on him, and even harder upon them if he (the speaker) after having for every day for seventeen years dealt with public questions were to make even the most summary survey of the journalistic history of that period in Bombay. A rough calculation which he had made led to the conclusion that he must in that period have written something between three or four miles of leading articles. For that he hoped he might be forgiven. (Laughter). It might be that he had their approval for two miles of the three, though he could not have it for the whole of them, and indeed, if they approved of only one mile out of the three he was more than satisfied. He left this country with the satisfaction of knowing that in the Hindu community he had many intimate and true friends. He was told that in some quarters he had been represented as not being in sympathy with the natives of India. Those who said that did not know him and could not have followed his work. There were many there who were well aware that he had lost no opportunity of keeping in touch with all classes of Indian society, with those who agreed with him and those who differed from him. An eminent Frenchman once wrote to a friend "a man in your position may have his preferences, but should have no exclusions." He had endeavoured to act closely up to that salutary principle. He admitted that he had his preferences, but then who had not? He certainly had avoided anything like a narrow and exclusive treatment of the questions of the day, and had endeavoured to give opportunity for the expression of opinions widely differing from his own. He thought that this had been pretty generally recognised, and certainly he had the pleasure of feeling that many who differed very widely from him had approached him with courtesy, just as he himself had always been glad to extend a courteous welcome to them. Sir Balchandra, turning back to the early part of his time in India, had been good enough to speak approvingly of his (the speaker's) work on the "Bombay Gazette" as well as on the "Times of India." He would ask the meeting to remember that when he came to this country he worked under a chief of sound judgment, of wide knowledge of the country, and who was an excellent guide for a new comer. Whatever success he might have attained in those years was due in a large degree to being associated with so capable a man as Mr. Geary, whom Bombay had every reason to remember with respect. Mr. Narandas had spoken in cordial appreciation of the part that the "Times of India" had played in enlisting the interest and sympathy of the public in the sufferers by the famine. But he would ask them to remember that this could not have been done so effectively as it had been but for the skill and energy of his colleagues. These colleagues remained to carry on the work, and he was sure that they would do everything that could be done to maintain the position of the paper, so that it might in the future continue to deserve the kind things which had been said about it under his guidance. In conclusion, he thanked them for the kind reception which they had given him, and assured them that he would never forget that manifestation of the good will and appreciation of the many friends he had the privilege to number in the Hindu community of Bombay. (Loud applause.)

HOW THE FIGHTING BOER LIVES.

A SOLDIER'S INTERESTING STORY.

A BOSHOF Correspondent of the "Diamond Fields Advertiser" writes:—How the Boers manage to eke out a subsistence would be an interesting study had one the opportunity of moving among them, but experience has taught many, even of the dwellers in town, that the man who lives on horseback acquires an appreciation and relish for simple fare which those who make a science of eating may well envy. Complementary flavours and physiological sequence are considerations which cannot be much of a puzzle to the Boer chef. There are those whose daily life is marred by abnormal sensations, who might learn from him a useful cure the veld appetite. Lord Roberts is credited with saying that "the best treatment for the inside of a man is the outside of a horse." And whoever may be responsible for this bon mot it is often true. The Boers hereabouts are described as bronzed "lusty," and fat, and—a Boer characteristic—confident. A gunner of the Field Artillery attached to Lord Methuen's column was sent in here on Tuesday last. On the march to Hoopstad he fell behind, and being unable to overtake the column, was fired on by four or five young Boers, who had been hiding away in a farmhouse some distance from the line of march. They kept him for four days and escorted him to Boshof. For these four days their fare consisted solely of mealie cobs, taken from the nearest mealie land and roasted on a bush fire, and mutton taken from the nearest flock grilled in the same way. Water was their only drink—no coffee, tea or bread—so that the source of their commissariat and their fight equipment are not difficult to understand. At the farmhouses *en route* bread was not obtainable, but milk and eggs were plentiful. The Boers can prepare a substitute for coffee from the root of a tree growing among the kopjes, and known as the "witgatboom." The root is scraped and dried; it is then white and not unlike horse-radish, and when roasted and ground in appearance and smell it will do very well for coffee, but in flavour is not quite equal to the best "Java." The root also when ground and boiled in milk is eaten as a substitute for porridge. Tobacco the Boers probably have, for most of them grow enough for their own consumption, but clothing and boots they must be in much need of, especially the women and children and large numbers of Kafirs in country districts must be suffering severely both from hunger and the need of blankets.

ANGLO-GERMAN TREATIES.

DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, May 11.—The Reichstag to-day agreed, without debate, to the proposal for the adjournment of the House until November 26th next.

The business on the paper to-day was the Bill for prolonging until December 31st, 1903, the provisional commercial arrangement between Great Britain and Germany. In the course of the debate, Herr von Levetzow (Conservative) declared that his party did not wish at present to urge any objections to the measure, and would vote in its favour.

Herr Muench-Ferber observed that the National Liberals agreed to the provisional commercial arrangement, having regard to the thorough discussion to which it had been subjected on a former occasion, and also to the fact that the Commercial Treaties would, in any case, expire shortly.

Herr Bachem (Centre) endorsed the views of the previous speaker, and Herr Paasche, of the Radical Union, declared that his party would vote for the Bill without hesitation, seeing that the maintenance of the provisional arrangement and the conclusion of a new definitive Treaty were in the interest of all parties concerned.

Herr Friedmann (Imperial Party) concurred in the views set forth by Herr von Levetzow while Dr. Mueller (Sagan) of the Radical People's Party, expressed himself in the same sense as Herr Paasche. The closure was then voted, and the Bill was agreed to.—Reuter.

SISAL GROWING IN THE SURMA VALLEY.

A GOOD deal of attention has been given lately to the subject of growing fibres in the Surma Valley delta, but, so far as we can learn, there is very little reliable information on the subject. It has been proved indeed that sisal will grow and that the fibre, if well dressed, brings £30 and upwards per ton. Beyond this there is nothing trustworthy forthcoming. We know that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain put a large area (some 6,000 acres) under plant about 10 years ago in the Bahamas, but nothing further has been heard regarding this, and there lurks suspicion that the returns have not been what they were expected to be, or we should have heard more on the subject. The period of ten years is too long a one for any gold mine not to have been found out, the secret would have leaked out long ago. Dr. Prain, the present able Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, is of opinion, we believe, that, as an industry by itself, it would not pay, but that it might do so as an auxiliary to tea, or indigo, where there would be enough steam power on the spot, which could be utilised for the extraction of the fibre without incurring original cost for expensive plants which could not be employed profitably throughout the year, unless the plantation was on a very vast scale. A writer in *The Field* throws some light on the subject of what return may be expected, always provided our climate is equally suitable to the growth of sisal, as the Bahamas, or Windward Island and there is no reason to suppose that much difference exists, for both places are more or less tropical. Judging then from what this writer says, the outturn would indicate a crop of dressed fibre of 900 lbs. per acre, or considerably less than half a ton. We have no statistics to say how much can be got from the plant in Assam, but we do not imagine that it would be safe to calculate on any larger output nor would it be safe to calculate upon £36 sterling as a price per ton. Before the Spanish War the same fibre was selling at £18 to £20 per ton, and now that peace has been proclaimed, and the ploughshare taken the place of the sword the natural inference to be drawn is that the fibre will revert to a normal and not an inflated price, in which case, if our forecast is correct, it would be unwise to calculate on more than £25 of the dressed material, so that the nett result financially upon the abovementioned calculations would read just over £10 sterling, or Rs. 150 per acre. Dr. Prain, we believe, estimates 4 per cent. a good return of fibre to the raw material that has to be handled, so that the cartage from a large area would be a most costly item of expenditure as only 4 lbs. of fibre would result from the handling of 100 lbs. of the raw stuff. If fibre is to be grown at all as an industry by itself, a plantation of less than from 600 to 1,000 acres would not be worth entering upon, so that taking 640 acres to the mile, if the factory were situate even centrally the cartage from the field to the factory would be a costly item; as, for every ton of fibre, about 24 tons of leaves would have to be handled, which is an enormous weight, and for cartage alone would mean a serious item in expenditure, nor, it would seem, can any product be evolved from the crushed pulp. No doubt in time, some profitable use might be found for the enormous mass of pulp left at the decortication. The amount of gummy substance exuding might be utilized chemically, but, so far as we have gone in the way of experiment yet, no such discovery has been made, and we cannot therefore include this as an item of income. In fact the only one item that we can safely count upon is the £25 sterling we get for the fibre per ton. True, the cultivation of the sisal requires no expenditure after the original cost of planting is met, but there must be a gang kept on any plantation for the purpose of filling in, for this must be kept up steadily, else the supply of leaves would soon cease. Suppose a plant lasts say three years after maturity, then this means filling in the whole area in three years, but it would be out of the question to keep a continuous supply of leaves to be acted on and it would be necessary to have 3 rows or lines of plants coming on, *i.e.*, if the sisal plant takes five years to mature before cutting begins, the planter would require to run in one row between the others a little to one side of the original one, so as not to interfere with the growth of the sucker or bulbs put in, nor with the cutting of the leaves of the mature plant; two years after the original planting had been done, and again another in the fourth and fifth years, or the source of supply would soon get exhausted. Thus, although the actual cultivation would not require many attendants, still a considerable staff would be necessary for supplying or filling in cartage and decortication. To meet this, we have an income of Rs. 150, and in addition have to pay for freight, pressing, insurance, brokerage, etc., so that if one considers all the different items of expenditure calmly, it makes one think Dr. Prain is right, and there is not much in the fibre growing after all the fuss that has been made over it. It may be contended that the price we have quoted is a pessimistic one. Let those who argue this way remember that we have taken an average between an inflated and a depressed market, and, we think most reasonable people will agree it is a fair way to calculate. We have purposely avoided entering into any figures with regard to cartage, etc., let those who feel inclined to invest make their own. We have put bold facts before them, and they can fill in the gap for themselves as rates differ so much in different parts of India.—J in *Capital*.

ARABI PASHA'S RELEASE.

THE PASHA IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

AT noon yesterday the following telegram from H. E. the Governor of Ceylon was received by Arabi Pasha, announcing his pardon and release:—

From H. E. the Governor, Nuwara Eliya, to Arabi Pasha, Kandy. "I have much pleasure in informing you that the Khedive's decree authorising your return has been signed. You may now return whenever you please."

Arabi Pasha wired, in reply, as follows:—

"Received your message announcing pardon with unspeakable joy. Kindly convey to His Majesty King Edward, the Khedive, and the English Government my heartfelt thanks."

Arabi Pasha, after showing our Kandy representative the two telegrams remarked, "There is one matter I want you to explain to your paper, and that is the difficult financial position in which I am in. I get a monthly allowance of £50 sterling from the Egyptian Government, and this is scarcely sufficient to supply the wants of my large family. There are eighteen of us here. I have not sufficient funds to take my family down to Colombo, let alone Egypt. I am not complaining, but am anxious that the Government and the public should understand the position I am in.

"A few months ago, I borrowed the sum of Rs. 620 to send eight of my children home. I have not yet paid off this debt and how can I hope to get a further loan? You see the state of my house—no matting on the floor and not even a decent chair to offer you."

Arabi Pasha announced his intention of visiting His Excellency the Governor at Nuwara Eliya, and laying the matter before him.

Questioned as to when he was likely to leave the Island, the Pasha said that as matters stood now he was afraid he could not leave till August.

ARABI PASHA'S FAMILY.

Arabi Pasha has three sons in Egypt, Ali Bey, Ibraim Bey, and Hassan Bey, who are unemployed. He believed they approached Lord Cromer with regard to being taken on under Government, but his lordship was unable to help them. "I have sixteen children—eight born out here and eight in Egypt," he said; "ten sons and six daughters. The age of the eldest is 33 and the youngest three. My children could not speak a word of English when they arrived here, but now they speak fluently. The elder boys received their education almost entirely at Kingswood College, Kandy, and passed out in some of the higher standards."

Arabi Pasha emphasised his feelings of gratitude to the people of Ceylon for all the kindness shown him. The following are his own words:—"I found all Ceylon people like my relatives. I will go from here, but my heart will always remember them, for I found them all friends—the small people and big—the high people and poor—all the same, like my relatives. I will never forget them till my death."

The leading members of the community are already discussing

A SUITABLE SEND OFF.

Subscriptions for this purpose, are being collected. Telegrams and letters of congratulation from his co-religionists throughout the island have been pouring in since Saturday, and the aged pasha is immensely pleased with these expressions of sympathy from people he has never seen.

ALI FEMI,

the only other remaining exile, has also received a telegram from H. E. the Governor informing him that he is now free to return to Egypt:—"Times of Ceylon" (May 27).

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most 'Restorers.'" It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

LESSO NSIN COLONISATION FROM GERMANY.

MR. EVELYN J. MARDON, of the Indian Civil Services, contributes an article to the "Monthly Review" on British East Africa, in which some severe criticisms are passed upon the administration of the Protectorate. In Mr. Mardon's opinion our record is chiefly one of wasted opportunities and ill-directed energies. There is a great deal of force in some of his contentions. We make the following extract:—

At the present time it is impossible to say with what ostensible object Government is running the country, unless it is merely to make our occupation sufficiently "affective" to keep off the hands of other Powers. Certainly nothing has been done for the native, nor does the Englishman see that anything has been done on his behalf. The highlands existing in the districts of Ulu, Kenia, and Mau are perhaps not exactly health resorts, but they are suitable for European settlers, and are more healthy than the portions of British Central Africa that have been colonised The land is suitable for agriculture or for stock-raising the soil in the Athi and Kapte Plains being the same as the black cotton soil of India and Southern Russia. Up to the present there are no settlers, not because there are no applicants, but because the Government either refuses to grant or sell land or else seeks to impose impossible conditions. This is very different from the policy of the Germans in Usambara, where the settlers not only get free grants of land, but also every kind of assistance in advice, money, and otherwise. One applicant in our territory was told the country was not pacified, and he was therefore refused, although he was prepared to take the risk. The land applied for was adjoining the railway, so this reason involved a distinct admission of incapacity on the part of the authorities. Of the twenty thousand and odd Indian coolies engaged on the railway construction many, whose term of engagement had elapsed, have wished to take up land, but have been refused, although these are the very men who should be encouraged to settle in his sparsely populated land, as they could stand the climate, whilst their "petite culture" would prove ultimately more profitable to the administration than large ranches would. It would, moreover, be another outlet for the overcrowded districts of India, although this reason will scarcely commend itself to the authorities in East Africa, where the Indian is not much loved, he being too pushing when compared with the easy-going, lazy native. At present nearly all the petty trade in British and German East Africa, as well as in Zanzibar, is in the hands of the Indians, who have ousted the Arabs and Swahilis, and who will be the means of eventually bringing prosperity to our possessions in those parts. At present their wants are very inadequately provided for, as the Courts do not know Hindustani, even in Mombasa, where the "Banians" form the majority of the litigants. The consequence is that any disreputable out-at-elbows Goanese loafer is employed as interpreter, to the great disadvantage of the Indian suitor. Instead of ignoring the Indian, as is the case at present, the Government should only appoint at large trade centres such judges and magistrates as know Hindustani. To demand a knowledge of this language as well as of Swahili is not asking too much; in India it is the rule for the civilians to know at least two of the vernaculars.

As one step towards reform a freeing of the administration from the control of the Consul-General at Zanzibar is advocated. Probably the true remedy would be to transfer the Protectorate to the care of the Colonial Office.

RENOVATING A ROYAL PALACE.

THE extensive renovations and rearrangements which have now drawn to a close in the Palace of Holyrood, and which have been in progress during the whole of the past winter, are the culmination of a long series of improvements initiated by His Highness Prince Albert, and carried to a conclusion by our late Queen. In the forties, when Queen Victoria began her periodical visits to Holyrood, the Royal apartments were circumscribed; but since that time a gradual absorption of rooms has gone on, resulting in nearly the whole building, plus the Historical Apartments and Duke of Hamilton's house, being now the privilege of Royalty. It has gradually come about (says a writer in the "Scotsman") that in place of the sides of the Palace, comprising the Royal apartments, as in the century just closed, the whole Palace, with the exceptions mentioned, is now at the command of the reigning Sovereign. The fine rooms of the facade fronting the Outer Courtyard have been remodelled and decorated, and now form the west front of the King's Holyrood House. The upper flat of the north side has also undergone like entire reconstruction for the Royal servants, and the rooms have been fitted with baths, lavatories, and gas. It is on this side of the quadrangle, above the Great Hall, where the Ducal House is situated. The entire suite has undergone thorough renovation.

The whole of the fine lofty apartments and grand old oak staircase have been effectively treated by the Royal tradesmen; and, although unoccupied, present a singularly pleasing aspect. Magnificent lustres, wall brackets, and antique grates have been fitted, and both ceilings and walls show that great taste, as well as considerable outlay, have not been wanting. The very large and handsome rooms of the suite have been treated with a revival of the antique. The ceilings are in flat oil, and the walls coated with canvas, then oil painted either in dull red or in blue, presenting a surface as if rough plastered. The panels and doors are ivory white. One exceedingly fine hand-worked cupola-shaped and profusely floriated ceiling, a perfect marvel of artistic workmanship, has been treated in pale tints, and being in a remarkably fine state of preservation, shows to great advantage. Another stately pillared room in the west face is an exceptionally fine example of the taste and skill bestowed on the rehabilitation of the rooms; ivory white being the prevailing colour, with panels of dull flat red.

The Royal Kitchen below the great Dining Hall or Picture Gallery has not been forgotten. Both coal and gas-cooking apparatus, with self-acting turnspit, are provided; and from this department a culinary lift has been hewn out of the solid wall, rising to the Picture Gallery, where the Lord High Commissioner dines his guests, and thence to the Royal apartments above, in connection with the east end of the Palace. As instancing the extraordinary massiveness and strength with which even this latest portion of Holyrood was built, it was found that the interior dividing wall of solid masonry, in which the lift was hewn, was about four feet thick, and the wooden standards attached were simply trees in their rough natural condition, with one side only smoothed to receive the panels.

A TRANSPORT SCANDAL.

MR. ERSKINE CHILDERS, who has served in South Africa as a Volunteer, writing in the "Monthly Review" on the relations between officer and men, insists that a greater feeling of comradeship ought to exist between the two classes, and that there should be no undue disparity in the provision made for them in war time. As an instance of what ought not to be Mr. Childers instances the transport arrangements. We quote the following passages:—

Mere food is a matter of overwhelming importance to a soldier doing hard work, whether fighting or marching. Bullets are insignificant beside it. Now everyone knows that there is very great difficulty in feeding a column moving far from a base of supplies It is often necessary to put the troops on half-rations or less. This is a severe trial in a succession of days beginning at from 2 to 3 a.m. and ending at 8 or 9 p. m., with possibly night marches thrown in. Full rations are often little enough. Now, in such circumstances officers are too often allowed to carry an excessive quantity of baggage—private stores and kit a quantity out of all proportion to the transport devoted to the men. It is a great object to limit the transport, but it is done at the expense of the men, who are just those who need it most. It is not only a matter of food. Rigid orders are generally made against carrying anything on the waggons except the barest necessaries. For instance, in the kit waggons of an infantry battalion, it may be that the men's blankets and nothing else are admitted. If a man wants to take any extra comforts such as spare underclothing he must carry it on his person, already burdened to the extreme point with rifle, two pouches of ammunition, water-bottle, belts, and haversack. This may be all very right and necessary; such things are the common hardships of war, which is not a picnic but a hard, practical business. But space, which is so saved, ought not to be represented by tents, tables, clothes, stores and wine for the use of officers. It must be remembered that the effect is cumulative. Every Cape cart and waggon so used, has to be drawn by horses and mules, whose forage must also be carried with the column. The truth is, that one of two courses ought always to be taken where there is any risk of scarce supplies. One is to reduce to a minimum the whole transport, limiting the baggage of all ranks. It may be remarked that had some general order been promulgated to this effect, one might have heard less of the mobility of the Boers and of long stern chases ending in their escape, in cases, be it understood, where their speed has been limited by a slow-moving convoy exactly similar to our own. Transport must be often the crux of the whole matter, and it would be interesting to know, in some acknowledged cases of failure through slowness, exactly what proportion the officers' waggons and Cape carts bore to the rest of the convoy. It would sometimes amount to a scandal, I believe.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

FASHODA though it did not lead to war brought about a costly political crisis. The Marchand Mission, which indirectly added territory to France twice as large as France, cost barely three millions, but the crisis which followed it involved France in an official expenditure of not far short of that sum. The fall in Consols during the crisis meant a loss of nine millions of money, and in ten days, it is estimated, the public lost £400,000 by the rise in the price of bread. Another £170,000 was lost by shipping merchants whose insurance premiums were increased by the special risk; and it was calculated at the time that the crisis cost England a million pounds a day while it lasted.

Mr. Herbert Spencer, whose autobiography is one of the books we are waiting for, is one of the few famous men who bear no titles. He has consistently refused all the marks of honour that have been offered him. Year after year Mr. Spencer has been offered degrees of various kinds, but he has declined them all on the ground that instead of being encourgements to science and literature, their tendency is in the opposite direction. They constitute, argues Mr. Spencer, a system of inverse handicapping. In physical competitions the younger and weaker competitors are given an artificial advantage, but in mental competitions the reverse is the case—the men who have already risen have an undue advantage, and the younger candidates, who are struggling to rise, have their difficulties enhanced by the titles and degrees of their competitors. Had Mr. Spencer been less conscientious, he might have been one of the most titled men in England to-day. He has declined doctor's degrees from the Universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Budapest, and Bologna; and has declined to be elected on the academies of Rome, Turin, Paris, Naples, Brussels, Vienna, Copenhagen, Milan, and Philadelphia.

The "strike against the Government" is one of the things which are not to happen, fortunately for our industrial peace. It would have surely been the strangest strike ever known in England. There have been strikes against churches by discontented choristers and bellringers; and China, where everything has happened that can happen, has had a strike of executioners. But we have not known in England a strick directed against the Government of the day, as the miners' strike would have been. Japan has had this curious spectacle; many of its judges practically struck work some time ago for higher salaries. A judges' strike is something of a novelty, and we have been spared this awkward experience in England.

The cycle of seditious publications continues, and the "Irish People" newspaper is added to the black list. The impounding of that journal calls to mind several precedents. One such is that furnished by the case of John Wilkes, who published, in his "North Briton," articles written with great audacity. For one of the most innocuous he was confined to the Tower on a general warrant at the instigation of Grenville, who at the time was First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the ill-fated Bute Ministry. Popular feeling was against the Government and particularly against this action and the arrest was pronounced unlawful by the Court of Common Pleas and the prisoner discharged.

Wilkes was again the centre of an exciting agitation after this. He had written a parody on Pope's "Essay on Man," and intended it for private circulation. A copy was, however, surreptitiously obtained, and laid on the table of the House of Lords by the Earl of Sandwich. Wilkes picked a quarrel with one of his enemies concerned in the transaction, and fought a duel with him, in which he was injured. Upon his partial recovery he fled the country, but his prosecution was vigorously conducted both in Parliament and in the King's Bench. He was censured, expelled from Parliament, and outlawed, and his works were ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. This ceremony was interrupted, however, by the riot. The constables were beaten and the paper rescued, and a bootjack and petticoat, which served for an effigy for Bute, the Prime Minister, were committed to the flames. Wilkes instituted an action against the Under Secretary of State for the seizure of his papers, and the jury awarded him £1,000 damages!

There is a link with the Conqueror in last Saturday's birthdays. It was Sylvester de Grimestone, an ancestor of Lord Verulam, who carried the standard of William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings. Lord Verulam's ancestors have played an important part in history. One of them was Comptroller of Calais under Edward VI. and Mary, and became a prisoner in the Bastille after Calais fell. Another was a friend of Charles Stuart, bringing imprisonment upon himself by opposing the king's execution; and on the Restoration he became Speaker of the House of Commons. The present Lord Verulam, who was 49 on Saturday, has divided his time between Parliament and the Army.

Justice is surely hard up when it arrests a trawler. The Copenhagen police have arrested a British trawler for fishing in Danish waters. What they will do with the poor prisoner is not clear; fourteen days or a fine, perhaps. The law does many strange things, and the arrest of vessels, trains, and such inanimate objects is among them. It is not only abroad that these things are done. A Great Northern train was once arrested at Manchester, and in March, 1868, a train was seized by the Irish police. A train in America was arrested as it was travelling not long ago, and the Sheriff of Norman County, Oklahoma, put an ingenious idea into operation when he stopped three trains and chained them to the lines until the Atchison Railroad Company had paid a disputed tax.

An order for the payment of £10 had been made by a judge against the Kilrush Union, and as the Union refused to pay, a sheriff's officer seized the horse which was taking the ambulance from the workhouse to fetch a patient. It was a desperate and high-handed action to take, perhaps, but it served its purpose. The horse, car, and driver were arrested and detained in the pound until an official of the Union released them by complying with the order of the Court. The seizure of the chair of the President of the Municipal Council in Paris in order to compel the repayment of an unjust tax was the last resort of the law, and it was at any rate more dignified than the arrest of a parrot by the Paris police not many months ago.

The suggestion that the ribon of the Garter in M. Constant's portait of Queen Victoria is the wrong colour reminds us that artists, like authors are not infallible. There have been some amazing mistakes in Academy pictures. There was hung a few year ago a picture with a rainbow with the sun behind it—an absurd physical impossibility. Few people noticed it. There is a well-known picture of a London street which represents all the traffic on the wrong side of the roadway, and more remarkable errors have been made at times. In the famous gallery of the Convent of the Jesuits, at Lisbon, is a picture in which Adam and Eve are represented in modern garb, with a procession of monks in the background, and in the country church in Holland there is a painting in which Abraham depicted as about to sacrifice Isac with an old fashioned gun. The same painter—a Dutchman named Van Guy—has represented Daniel in the den of lions with a pair of pistols!

Italy, it seems, is to have an Order of real Knights of Labour, and the experiment of the young King will be watched with great interest. Somehow titles on the Continent have never been treated with quite proper respect. Perhaps it is that most people know how easily they are obtained. There is a man in London whose boast it is that he will cover your breast with decorations and make you a hero of the first water if he is only well paid enough. You might have the Turkish Order of the Medjidie from 4,000 to 6,000 marks; a Commander's Order of the Holy Sepulchre for about half that sum; and the Commander's Cross Sun and Lion of Persia for 3,500 marks. So the prices run, and titles of baron, count, &c., of certain European States of more or less respectability are to be had for anything varying from 20,000 to 100,000 marks. The money, the gentleman explains in his prospectus, goes to military or philanthropic purposes, and the discretion of the recipients of titles is relied upon as to the manner in which they speak of the origin of their distinctions.

The work of decorating workmen will not be entirely new to the Italian officials. Italy has already conferred a knighthood on a postman. It was all a mistake, which startled nobody so much as the postman himself. He was a modest official of twenty-two when he awoke to find himself nominated a Knight of the Crown on account of his faithful services to the State. No title had ever created half so much astonishment, but it was allowed to stand, and stand it does to this day. It transpired that the knithood had been intended for another man at Turin, and that at the last moment the prefect of the city had informed the authorities of something seriously against the honour of the man they were about to honour. The officials were aghast; the name had already appeared in the "Gazette," and it was impossible to withdraw the title. The only way out of the difficulty was to substitute somebody else in Turin of the same name, and that is how, one morning two or three years ago, a modest postman suddenly became a knight.

HOW DE WET WAS FOILED.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

Major-General Sir Hector Macdonald, just home from South Africa, visited the War Office in order to report himself to the Commander-in-Chief on his return from active service. "Fighting Mac" has been interviewed by the war correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," who asked "Where is the Highland Brigade now?"

"Distributed on lines of communications from Komati Poort to Cape Colony. The last bit of serious fighting in which the brigade, as a brigade, took part was in November last, when Prinsloo's commando was destroyed. Soon after this the brigade was broken up, and now the various battalions which composed it are widely sundered. Then its brigadier was appointed to 'roving commission' (as he himself phrased it) with a mounted force to sweep the Orange River Colony clear of the enemy, his stock and his food supplies. "It was one perpetual chase," said he, describing these operations, "we were kept busy night and day. When not actually engaged on the march, I sat at the end of a telegraph wire communicating information to, or receiving instructions from, headquarters. This has been the class of warfare that has been waged for some months."

"To what is attributable the prolonged resistance of the enemy?"

"To this, that any effectual crushing of the enemy's power of resistance was rendered difficult while the Boers were able occasionally to capture our supplies. Lord Kitchener ultimately decided that isolated garrisons were not worth holding, so the troops were withdrawn, thus becoming available for service in other quarters, and—there were no convoys for the Boers to attack."

In connection with the withdrawal of these outlying garrisons Sir Hector told how the Highland Light Infantry neatly tricked De Wet. The infantry were stationed at Wepener and were about to evacuate that place and retire westward to Edenburg on the main Bloemfontein line when De Wet made up his mind to attempt the capture of the little garrison. The Boer leader marched south with about 5,000 men. Fortunately Lord Kitchener heard of the project and he despatched General Macdonald to effect a rescue, with the result that for once, at all events, the slim guerilla chief was foiled. It would have been courting disaster to have trekked west from Wepener—into the arms of the waiting De Wet and his powerful force. So the Highlanders slipped away eastward instead, trekked into Basutoland, marching south through Mafeking and crossing into Cape Colony at Pelle Drift. Thence they marched via Herschell to railhead at Aliwal North, which was reached without a single casualty. It was a splendid feat. In Basutoland the Highlanders were received with evident welcome. The Basuto braves fraternised with the British soldiers, and marched with them through Basuto territory to the accompaniment of the ear-splitting music characteristic of the Basuto warrior.

"And as to the duration of the war?"

"It is practically over; but exactly when the end of this guerilla fighting will be no one can say, although it is admitted that it cannot be long delayed."

Major-General Macdonald has telegraphed from London to Dundee regretting that he cannot accept the invitation of the Lord Provost and Town council to visit Dundee to receive the freedom of the city, as he has to leave for India almost immediately.

FARM BURNING RETURN.

A return of the buildings burnt in South Africa from June, 1900, to last January, including farm buildings, mills, cottages, and hovels, was issued in a Parliamentary paper. The list is divided into two parts, one comprising places in the Orange River Colony, and the other those in the Transvaal. The total number of buildings burnt in the time mentioned was 540, but to this has to be added a futher 90 buildings, the destruction of which took place on dates not known, but which were probably before November, 1900. This gives a total destroyed of 630. The number of buildings burnt in the Orange River Colony exceeded those in the Transvaal by close on 100. The reasons given for the destruction of the various properties provide interesting reading, and amongst them may be mentioned the following:—The harbouring of Boers, abuse of the white flag, sniping at convoys, burned to prevent supplies falling into the hands of the enemy, laying waste country used as base by enemy, owners on commando, hidden ammunition and assisting enemy, cutting of lines, patrols being fired on from farm after being civilly treated by women of the farmhouses, etc. In a few instances it is stated the houses were burnt without orders and by some persons unknown.

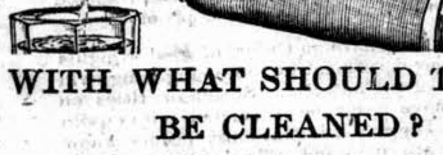
Among those whose farms were destroyed are Christian De Wet—no reason is given in this case—Commandant Erasmus, Field-cornet Marais, Commandant Trutter, and Field-cornet van Tonder.

SIR GEORGE WHITE ON THE DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH.

In a letter to the Ladysmith Town Council acknowledging receipt of a congratulatory telegram, Sir George White expresses his recognition of the efficient and loyal assistance which were rendered by the townspeople during the siege, and states that he did not think it in keeping with the honour of British arms to adopt the secondary position of a besieged force until he had done his best in the open field. He says that from the day he landed in the Colony he was determined to hold Ladysmith. In reply to the statements that had been made to the effect that precautions for the safety of the town were neglected, he quotes from a letter written by the late General Joubert, in which the latter says that when he was attacked from Ladysmith on the 30th of October, 1899, he found that the whole town was a fortified camp. This, Sir George White says, shows that not much time was lost in strengthening the place to an extent that made an impression on the Boer general.

THE ABBE BRUNEAU CONFESSION.

The text of the confession written by the Abbe Bruneau on the eve of his execution, has been published in France. The priest began by frankly admitting that his conduct during the last three or four years of his life had been bad, by asking pardon of God, of man, of the clergy, and of all whom he had grieved, and by adding that he willingly sacrificed his life in expiation of his sins. Then he went on to say, "Human justice has been mistaken in burdening me with the serious accusation of which I am perfectly innocent, I forgive it. Many persons have, whether voluntarily or involuntarily I know not, brought false witness against me, I pardon them. Others have not told the whole truth, or have exaggerated it. . . I forgive them." Abbe Bruneau concludes his letter with some expressions of humility and repentance, and the wish that his last words should be communicated to the public.



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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It may be that some enthusiastic and laborious German statistician has already accumulated figures bearing upon the question of length of life and its relation to the enjoyment thereof; if so, we are unacquainted with his results, and yet have a very decided notion that people who enjoy life—cheerful people—are also those to whom longest life is given. Commonplace though this sounds, there is no truth more commonly ignored in actual every-day existence. "Oh, yes, of course worry shortens life, and the contented people live to be old," we are all ready to say; and yet how many people recognise the duty of cheerfulness! Most persons will declare that if a man is not naturally cheerful he cannot make himself so. Yet this is far from being the case, and there is many a man who is at present a weary burden to his relatives, miserable through the carking care of some bodily ailment, perhaps, or some worldly misfortune, who, if he had grown up into the idea that to be cheerful under all circumstances was one of the first duties of life, might still see a pleasant enough world around him. Thackeray truly remarked that the world is for each of us much as we show ourselves to the world. If we face it with a cheery acceptance, we find the world fairly full of cheerful people glad to see us. If we snarl at it and abuse it, we may be sure of abuse in return. The discontented worries of a morose person may very likely shorten his days, and the general justice of Nature's arrangement provides that his early departure should entail no long regrets. On the other hand, the man who can laugh keeps his health, and his friends are glad to keep him. To the perfectly healthy laughter comes often. Too commonly, though, as childhood is left behind, the habit fails, and a half-smile is the best that visits the thought-lined mouth of a modern man or woman. People become more and more burdened with the accumulations of knowledge and with the weighing responsibilities of life; but they should still spare time to laugh. Let them never forget, moreover, and let it be a medical man's practice to remind them, that "a smile sits ever serene upon the face of Wisdom."

In his natural history notes Mr. Hart states that in the St. Ann's and Maraval rivers two species of small fish are found, one not so large as the English stickleback, the other slightly larger. They are commonly found in garden fountains and tanks, and both destroy the larvæ and eggs of mosquitoes. The question of the benefit of introducing these or similar fish into noted malarial districts is well worthy of consideration. It is a fact that the common gold-fish or carp does not increase in their presence owing to the smaller fish devouring the eggs of the larger. Gold-fish, however, are said to destroy mosquito eggs and larvæ. The study of living specimens of insects is rendered difficult by the behaviour of small ants, which attack and destroy nearly every form of insect. All experiments have, therefore, to be conducted in receptacles standing above water. In tapping Para rubber trees it is found that some of the coagulated rubber is cut up and carried away by a large species of black ant. Species of bees, genus Trigona, have also been observed carrying off the coagulated rubber fluid from the stems of "Castilloa elastica." Similar species use resinous exudations from the Garcinias and other trees as ready-made wax for their nests, and in some cases actually cut the bark in such a manner as to cause a flow of the desired fluids.

Professor W. P. Amalizki, of the Warsaw University, recently delivered a lecture at St. Petersburg relating to the discovery of his first skeleton in North Russia of an antediluvian race of giants, the Pariosaurus. The skeleton he unearthed measures nearly ten feet in length, and is the largest fossil of this reptile that has ever been discovered. Hitherto the British Museum has possessed the largest specimen, found by Professor Seeley in Cape Colony in 1889, and which measures over nine feet in length. Professor Amalizki has been engaged in this quest for fossils for several months. He unearthed some thirty skeletons on the banks of the Northern Dwina, but they were in fragments, with the exception of this colossal specimen. The skeletons were found embedded firmly in a hard sandstone. They will be deposited in the Palæontological Museum, which is shortly to be, built at St. Petersburg.

Herr R. J. Hoffman, of Berlin, has invented a working model of a flying machine, which promises well. It has aeroplanes not unlike the "wings" or soaring fins of a flyingfish, and they can be folded up when out of use. A steam engine drives the aerial screw propellers.

An incandescent electric lamp with two independent filaments, one of high and the other of low candle power, has appeared in America. The low power filament is chiefly used as a night light, and the change from one power to the other is made by turning the lamp in a screw socket.

A "classicompteur-imprimeur," for registering the results of a census, has been invented by M. March and brought out by the "Societe Anonyme de l'Appareil Controleur," 6, Rue de Castellane, Paris. It requires no transcription of the schedules, as with the Hollrith machine, and has other advantages recommending it to notice.

In a paper to the New York Academy of Sciences, Mr. G Van Ingen describes a way of facilitating the taking of photographs of fossils. The specimen is coated with ammonium chloride by the combination near its surface of ammonia and hydrochloric acid gases. The coating hides all colouration of the specimen and reflections of light, without obliterating the finer details of the form. The salt is harmles and may be removed with a soft brush and water.

Professor Langley, in his report to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U. S., states that he intends to fit up a small museum to be called the "Children's Rooms," and containing articles to stimulate the interest and imagination rather than to instruct. Brooklyn Institute has already a "Children's Museum," and the idea seems worthy of adoption.

According to M. Guillaume in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Winnerl has introduced a compensation balance of the nickel steel discovered by Guillaume, which annuls the errors of the older compensation balances.

M. Guillet, in a note to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, announces that he has obtained three alloys of aluminium and tungsten.

M. Guarini, whose "repeater" for wireless telegraphy is well-known, has established communication by his apparatus between the Column of Congress, Brussels, and the cathedral at Malines, a distance of about 16 miles. "Cosmos" contains an illustrated account of the experiments.

As it is a serious question with our West Indian planters how to improve their position, we may remark that in Port Louis, Mauritius, a Frenchman has begun the manufacture of banana meal, which, being very nourishing and digestible, is good for invalids and children. It also preserves the flavour of the banana better than the mouldy and insipid fruit sent abroad. The analysis of his meal shows that it contains 3·87 per cent. of proteine, 3 of cellulose, 1·03 of fat, and 5·2 per cent. of non-nitrogenous matter.

The Prussian Government have established a great military hospital at Potsdam. It possesses a laboratory for researches in chemical and bacteriological hygiene, and also chambers for message, medico-mechanical, and electrical treatment.

At Eyach, on the Neckar, Wurtemburg, an escape of natural carbonic acid gas has given rise to a factory for liquefying it. The power for compressing the gas is obtained from the river, and the liquid is sent out in steel reservoirs, chiefly, to Zurich, Berlin, and Vienna, where it is used in making beer and mineral water, &c.

The Automobile Club of France is to carry out a second competitive test of accumulators from June 1 on. Medals or diplomas will be awarded to the successful. A complete list of the regulations will be furnished on application to the Club in Paris.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, Dr. W. W. Johnston, read a paper on the ill-health of Darwin. Up to the age of 27 Darwin was well and vigorous. Then came 33 years of suffering, ending in 11 years of improved health. Dr. Johnston points out that the beginning of his intellectual life was the voyage of the Beagle when five years of overwork and subsequent study exhausted his nervous system. Dr. Johnston thinks his illness was neurasthenia, which first showed itself on the Beagle, and that the prolongation of his life was due to regimen and care.

The State Legislature of Wisconsin, U. S., have presented Dr. Babcock, of the University of Wisconsin, with a fine bronze medal for his milk test which he refused to patent. The dairymen of New Zealand have also sent him an album of New Zealand scenery, and he was awarded a Grand Prix d'Honneur at the Paris Exhibition.

The manufacture of cocoanut butter (palmin) is a considerable industry in Mannheim. Palmin is made from the kernel of cocoanut, and used as a substitute for butter and lard in cooking. As it does not readily become rancid it has met with favour in German hospitals and army camps.

A committee has been formed to introduce the new universal language "esperanto," which has taken the place of the Volapuk. Its quarters are at 54, Rue Saint-Placide, Paris. A dictionary of Esperanto has been published by A. Beauffont and L. Couturat.

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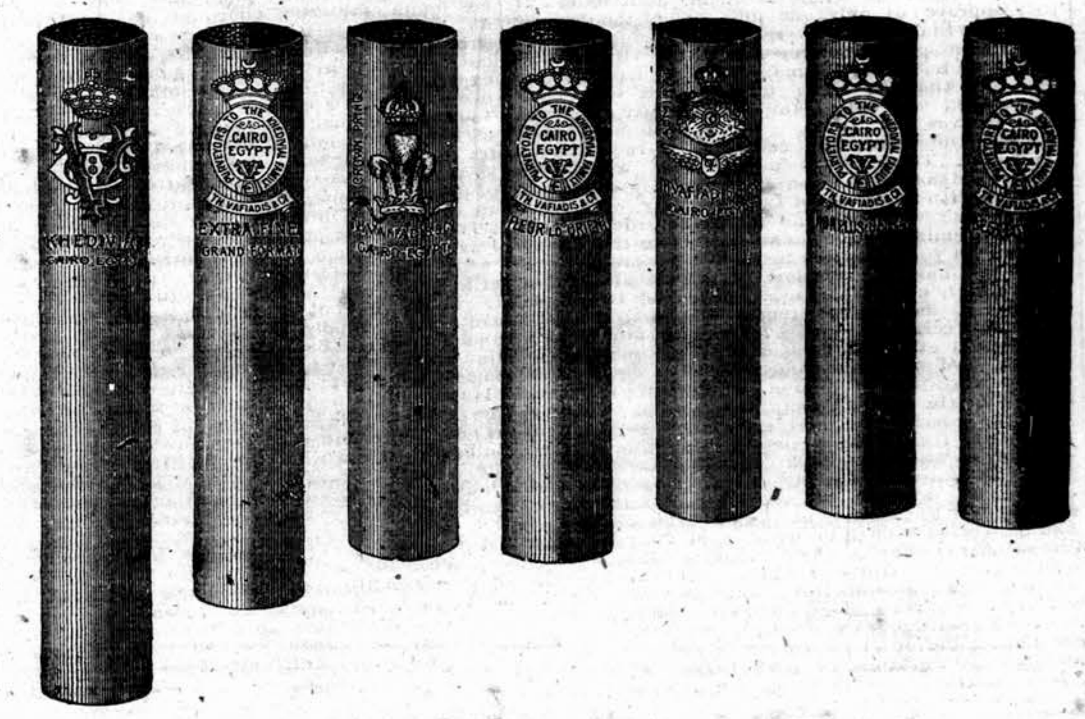

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Athens, February 20th, 1899.
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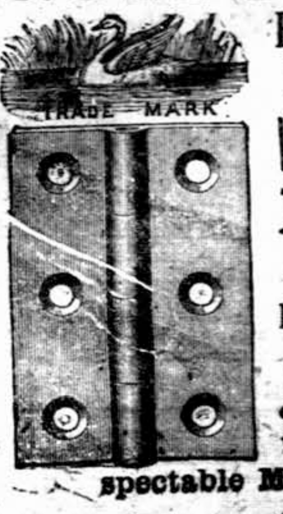

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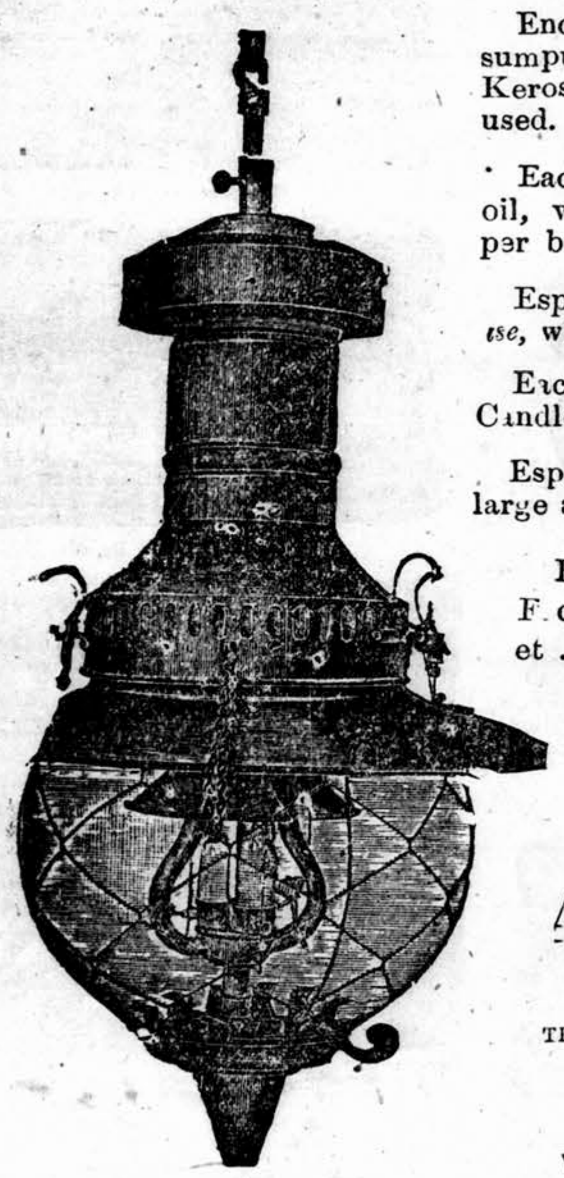

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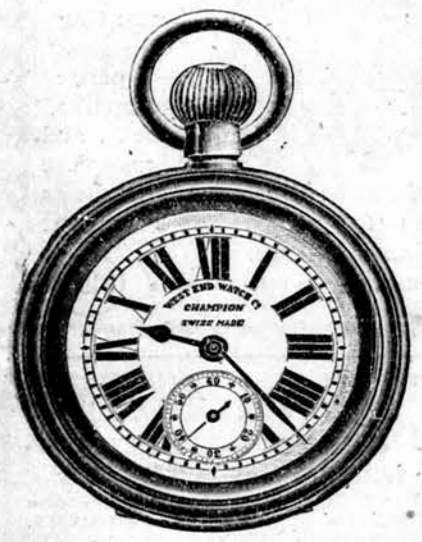

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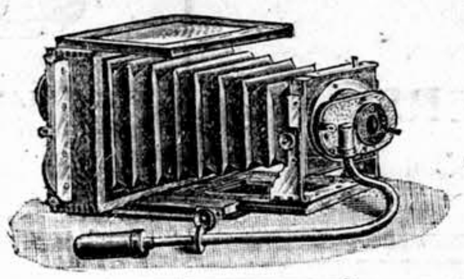

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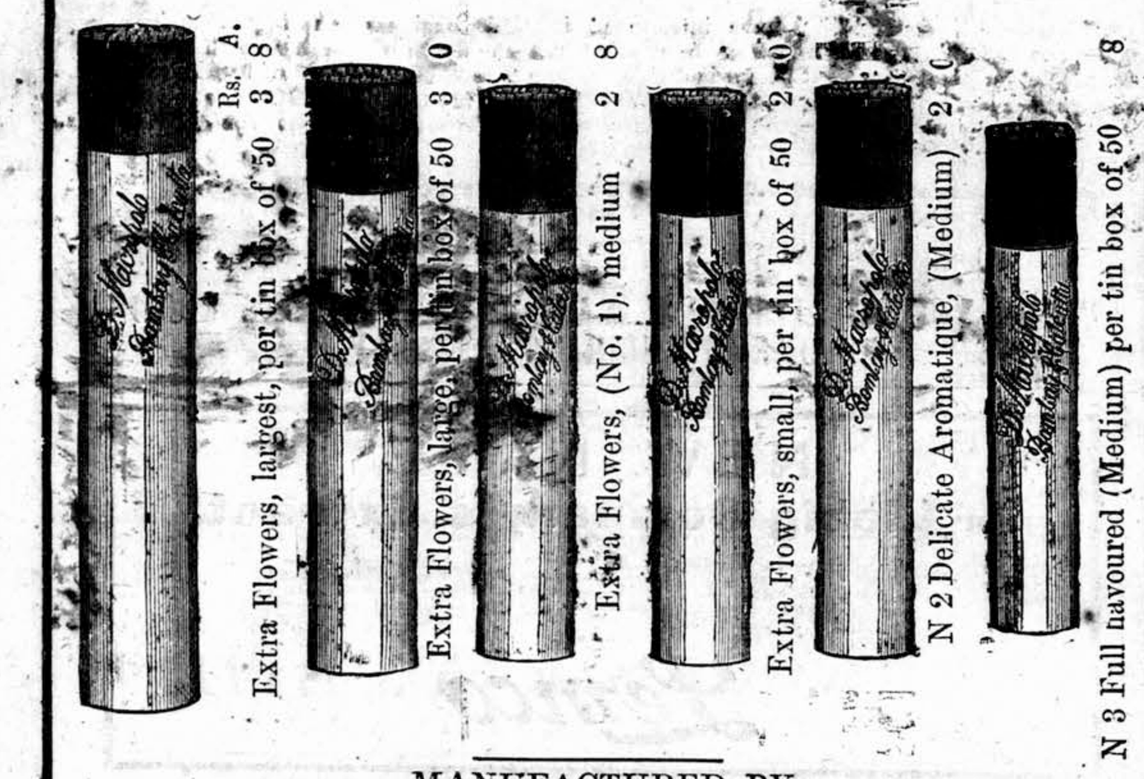

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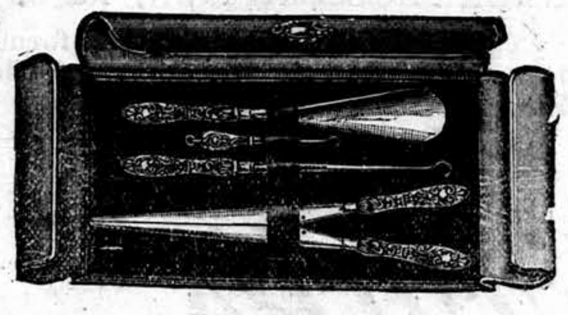

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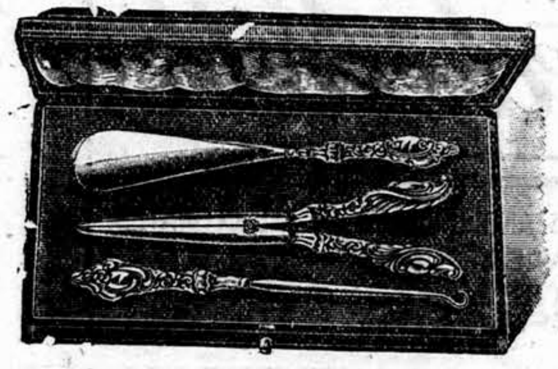

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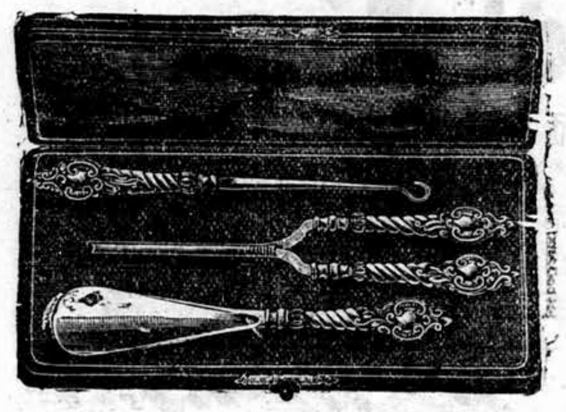

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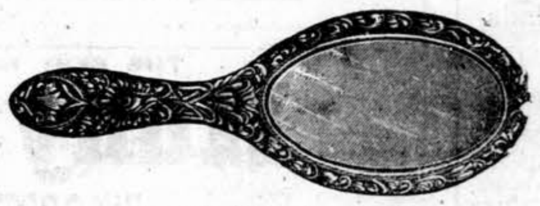

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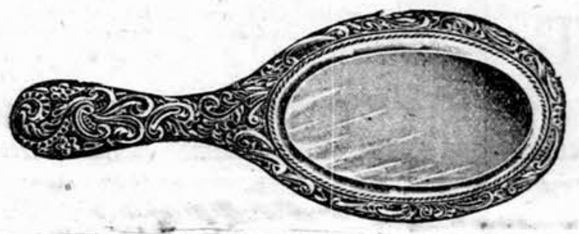

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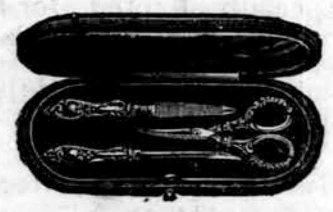

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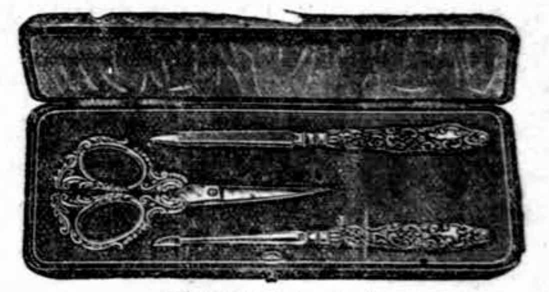

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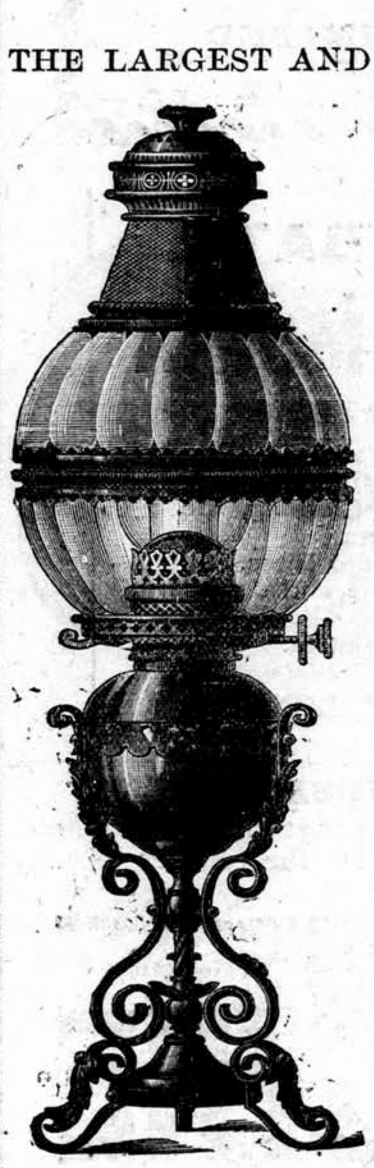

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